A new SF stadium?
It's still up in the air
see Centerfold

Gays battle a deadly epidemic
See Insight, page 8

San Francisco State
PHOENIX

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City's districts face major rezoning plan

By Rusty Weston

San Francisco city planners are nearing completion of the first major neighborhood commercial rezoning proposal since 1960. The intent of the new plan, according to San Francisco city planner Lori Yamauchi, is the replacement of "Band-Aid measures like moratoriums" in poorly planned neighborhood commercial-use districts.

Proponents of the new rezoning proposal claim the individuality and integrity of neighborhoods will be protected, while opponents feel it might not benefit small businesses as much as commercial rent control measures would.

Included in the proposal is the expansion of "special-use districts," which regulate the number of banks, restaurants and bars in neighborhood commercial-use districts like Union Street and the Noe Valley area.

The new framework, currently under review by City Attorney George Agnost, calls for increasing neighborhood special-use districts from 10 to 91, according to Robin Jones, chief of conservation and development programs, at the department of city planning.

San Francisco politicians and city planners have responded to complaints by the Union Street Merchants Association, the Independent Grocers Association and the Council of District Merchants concerning record small-business failures due to high rent and unfair competition caused by the excess of similar businesses in congested areas.

Residents have expressed their concern over boutiques and restaurants gobbling up "mom and pop stores" which provide convenient, necessary services.

Jones said, "In a rush to address problems on Union Street, rather than undermine existing commercial-use legislation, the Board of Supervisors introduced special land-use controls."

Jones said restrictions on Union Street, in place since 1979, have made it harder for banks, restaurants and bars to open up. "A lot of small-business men think we're out to get them and we don't care. What we have done will prevent Union Street from becoming like Broadway."

For Leland Lewis, owner of the Presidio Florist Shop, high rents have been the most serious problem. High rent, he said, forced him to move from Union and Fillmore streets to a new location on Fillmore and Webster streets — close by, but a less-desirable location.

Normally, moratoriums which restrict the number of restaurants on a given street have resulted from requests by merchants. Bernie Cohen, owner of the Bottom Half, a men's clothing store on Polk Street and president of the Council of District Merchants said, "They (moratoriums) have a purpose. Ocean Avenue has been distressed commercially. They have a problem with auto supply houses — people buy parts and work on their cars on the street. The merchants are trying to get a special-use district."

Cohen said high rent contributes the most to overhead problems which often force small businesses to fold or change location. Many merchants groups have called for restrictions on landlord's spiraling rent increases, much like pre-

See Rent, page 12

No pooling around

By Michael Jacobs

SF State diver Brad Kieffer ogles damage to $5,000 underwater paint job. See story, page 7.

Papan says taxes necessary to help bail out California

By Jim Beaver

Assemblyman Lou Papan, D-South San Francisco, said the state's $400 million budget deficit was, "totally the result of political moves in an election year," and predicted the state would be $1 billion in the hole by June 30.

Speaking at SF State Tuesday, Papan could not predict what that might mean for California State University's fragile budget. But he said despite Governor-elect George Deukmejian's pledge to not raise taxes, increased revenues were going to be necessary to bail out the state and California's public education system.

Papan also relieved himself of some leftover political arrows aimed at Jerry Brown, his Republican colleagues, the voters of California and his own constituents. In return, the assemblyman received some timely lobbying from Provost Lawrence Ianni and political science Professor Eugene Geisler, whose Symposium on California Government sponsored the speaker.

Ianni and Geisler pressed Papan on the issue of CSU's budgetary problems.

Deukmejian expects to balance the budget with no tax increases, Ianni said. "How long do we have to grapple with this problem?" he asked, before the governor and Legislature realize the state needs increased revenues.

"This year's budget is a total political move," Papan responded. "If we're $4 million short, it's because of a lot of adjustments in an election year."

But he predicted that Deukmejian would be "responsible" once he gets to Sacramento and the budgetary realities set in. Papan said the new governor would realize that, "we're going to have to find some revenues."

Ianni asked what kind of revenue package would be least distasteful to California voters.

"I would have no problem with a windfall profits tax or an oil severance tax," Papan said. He also mentioned closing tax loopholes, modifying the income tax structure and a "sin tax" on some forms of adult entertainment.

"It's not an easy thing to advocate raising taxes," Papan said. "But we shouldn't tolerate anyone who comes along promising more tax relief."

Papan called on California industry to share the burden for education. "They draw on this pool of educated students to run our businesses," he said. "I think it's irresponsible for industry to sit back and let the state education system deteriorate into one of the worst in the nation."

The second-term assemblyman said if tax increases prove too hard to pass it may be necessary to place an initiative on the ballot that would enable the legislature to pass tax measures by a simple majority vote rather than the current two-thirds.

Papan said the Democrats are only two votes short of having a two-thirds majority in the state Senate. But he despaired of the Assembly, although Democrats hold a 48-32 majority.

By Michael Gray

Assemblyman Lou Papan

He said only two Republicans had been there more than six years. "They're immature," he said, referring to the newer Republican Assemblymen. He called them the "class of Prop. 13," and said, "They're still in there, licking their chops and running up and down the state proposing simple answers to complex questions."

Unfortunately, Papan said, that often seems to be what the voters of California want to hear. "We get these candidates because we've turned into a people seeking simple answers to complex problems. People are judging candidates on single issues."

Papan called Tom Bradley's loss to Deukmejian "a disappointment and an embarrassment for all of us."

Referring to "talk that people held Bradley's race against him," he said, "that goes against us as a people."

But Papan said the Democrats might still have walked away with the election if not for Governor Brown. He called Brown "the worst administrator I've ever seen in my life. He hurt the Democratic party."

Merger of faculty unions favored in SF State poll

By Jim Beaver

The preliminary results of a poll of SF State faculty, sponsored by the United Professors of California and the Congress of Faculty Organizations, reveal a clear sentiment to merge the two unions. The unions have been fighting since last spring over who will represent the California State University faculty.

SF State UPC President Tim Sampson said 75 percent of approximately 200 responses "strongly favor" a merger. Most of the remaining 25 percent favored the move but with reservations, Sampson said.

The breakdown of respondents, according to Sampson, was approximately 40 percent UPC, 30 percent CFA and 30 percent who belonged to neither union.

Sampson was encouraged by the results. "We want to do everything we can to let (a merger) happen," he said.

"I think, with the serious financial situation of the state and the election of a conservative governor, those realities should make a merger even more necessary in the eyes of the faculty," Sampson said.

This was the first such poll on any CSU campus but the same poll is currently being conducted at Sonoma State, also under the joint sponsorship of the UPC and CFA, according to Sampson.

The CFA will release official poll results along with a statement of its views on the status of the merger at its state-wide meeting this weekend.

Until then, Sampson said, two conclusions can be drawn. The first, and to Sampson most important, is that a substantial majority favor a merger. The second is that a minority have reservations.

At the end of last spring's election, only 19 votes out of the more than 13,000 cast separated the two sides. UPC was in the lead but 271 challenged ballots remained in dispute.

At that time Sampson said "whoever 'won' in the end would face collective bargaining with a deeply divided faculty." Those factors, he said, "provided the momentum behind unity talks" that began last summer.

UPC has favored the merger while the CFA has been more interested in a kind of joint arrangement in collective bargaining with the organizations remaining separate, according to Sampson.

But he hopes the poll, combined with the new political situation, will encourage movement toward a merger. "Those who wanted the merger before will want it even more and those who have been opposed might be more inclined to re-evaluate their position," he said.

AS won't recognize united student groups

By Phyllis Olson

Student organization representatives who are forming the Congress of Organizations were not discouraged when the Associated Students Legislature voted against formal recognition of the coalition last Thursday and tabled any further action until Dec. 2.

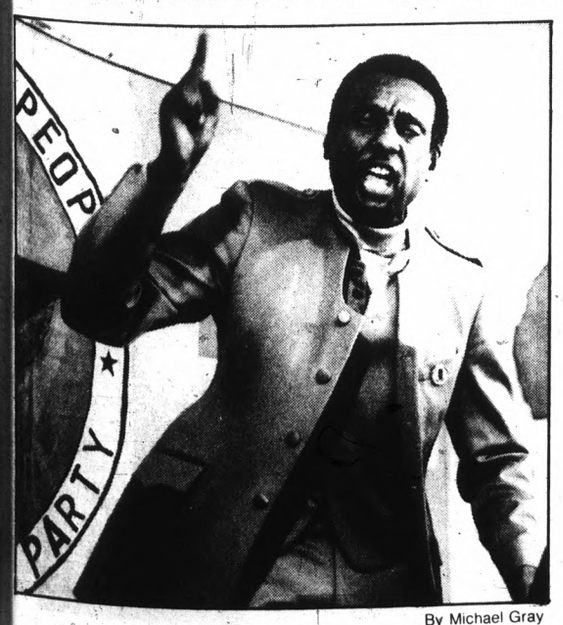
"Just because AS did not recognize the congress doesn't mean we don't exist," said Terrance Preston of Amnesty International.

"Since (AS Legislative speaker Glenn Merker) said he would (formally recognize the congress), it was an about face," said Marilyn Gerber, executive director of Pre-Health Professions Student Alliance, an umbrella organization of 10 student health groups.

"I don't consider him honorable as a speaker if he can change his mind like that," she said. "Of course, the legislature doesn't operate honorably anyway. That's why we're calling them on it."

"I never told (Gerber) we would recognize the congress," said Merker. "All I told her was that I would put it on the agenda."

See AS, page 12.



By Michael Gray

Kwane Toure, the former Stokely Carmichael.

Carmichael: still fighting for revolution

By Rusty Weston

Stokely Carmichael, revolutionist organizer, has become Kwame Toure, revolutionist organizer.

In 1967, as chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, he told black students that capitalism must die for racism to end. Yesterday, in the Student Union, as leader of the All-African People's Revolutionary Party, he said, "Racism will not be destroyed until its power base is destroyed — and that is capitalism."

Toure addressed an audience of 80 SF State students on the topic of anti-draft and anti-nuclear movements. He mentioned each movement once in the hour, in relation to the fall of capitalism and the rise of "scientific socialism" in Africa.

The objective of scientific socialism, according to Toure, is "the total unification of Africa under a socialist economic system."

"How can you come to make a contribution to your people," he asked, "without being organized?"

Len Dawson, a member of Toure's political party, said, "I would have to say emphatically that African student leaders are anti-capitalists, anti-imperialists. We are clear that capitalism is the enemy."

SF State Pan-Afrikan Students Union co-chairman Mubada Akinshegun, said, "Capitalism will not be destroyed until racism is destroyed. You have to destroy racism as well as capitalism."

"I agree to the letter," said Derek Gilliam, his co-chairman. "We work closely with the All-African People's Revolutionary Party. We also work with fraternities on campus (to end racism)."

Toure urged black students to organize for what he termed "your revolutionary struggle." At the end of the hour, twelve students signed his party's mailing list.

"We're not trying to reform the American system," he said. "The only way we'll be free is when American capitalism is totally destroyed."

Toure, 41, was born in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. He has been arrested approximately 50 times for activism on civil rights issues. In July 1969, he resigned from his post as prime minister of the Black Panthers. According to the "Ebony Handbook," he condemned the Black Panther's tactics as "dishonest and vicious."

Yesterday he said, "We have no more power over police now than we did in the '60s. We can't just jump up on weekends and fight against them, we need a permanent organization."

Asked if he approved of SF State black student leaders, Dennis Adams, a member of the audience, said, "I don't feel it's necessary to be Marxist as long as they aren't capitalists."

Bill Waupaupau, an American Indian from Oklahoma, told the audience he doesn't like to be considered one of the original "landlords of the western hemisphere. Lord over land, that's a European concept. I don't think I want that. But we were here first."

He said, "America doesn't want to deal with truth. They want to deal with illusions. American education continues to produce fascists."

Waupaupau ripped into the peace movement, saying, "They don't want to be blown up while they continue to rip-off the Indians."

He summarized the peace movement: "Don't bomb me while I'm doing this."

He said he will always speak out against the draft "for native American reasons.

"I hope these words haunt you, go to bed with you and wake up with you."

SF State veterans to guard their rights by organizing union

By Dennis Wyss

Today will pass quietly for most students at SF State, but for some 1,700 campus veterans and their dependents, Veterans Day evokes a flood of memories — some humorous, some poignant, many painful and angry.

Though no events are planned on campus, a quiet groundswell of activity by campus veterans has been gaining momentum this semester, according to SF State veteran representatives.

The result, they hope, will be a veteran's union; student veterans organized to protect veteran's financial aid, provide counseling and, if merged with unions on other campuses, a viable political force.

"We want to become a strong, unified voice for veteran's rights," said Michael Felker, a Vietnam veteran who heads the Veteran's Certification Office on campus and who is one of the organizers of the proposed union.

Questionnaires were given to veterans picking up their first GI Bill checks this semester, and soon will be mailed out with copies of Stars and Gripes, the campus veteran's newsletter.

The forms ask for ideas and input concerning the proposed union, and Felker said about 60 responses have been received so far.

A veteran's union was formed on campus in 1973, when many vets, just back from Vietnam, were returning to school. The union dissolved a year later, however, due to lack of organization and discipline, according to Jim Fernandez, a counselor at the campus Office of Veteran's Affairs and another driving force behind the proposed union.

Fernandez said the first organizational meeting will be held soon, and that the union should be in operation next semester.

"If we can rally all the vets on campus, learn from earlier mistakes and survive our first year, we'll be sucessful," he said.

President Woodrow Wilson proclaimed Nov. 11 Armistice Day in 1919 to commemorate the ending of World War I the previous year. In 1954, Congress changed the name to Veteran's Day to honor all veterans.

Congress moved the holiday to the fourth Monday in October, in 1971 to create a three-day weekend. In 1975, Congress voted to return Veteran's Day to November 11, beginning in 1978.

Veterans Day celebrations in the United States include parades and speeches. Special services are held at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Arlington National Cemetery in Arlington, Va.

Tonight at 7 p.m. a simple candlelight service for veterans will be held on the steps of San Francisco City Hall.

"A lot of hoopla isn't necessary," Felker said. "What we need is veterans' collective energy being channeled at the problems we face."

Standing on a site in Washington D.C. between the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial is the recently erected Vietnam Veterans Memorial, which will be dedicated Saturday.

Consisting of two 200 foot-long walls of stark black granite that meet at an angle, the memorial includes the names of the 57,692 Americans killed in Vietnam from 1963 to 1973.

Felker plans to go to Washington next month.

"I've got to look up some names," he said.

By Toru Kawana

A different kind of veteran's scene, from last Sunday's jubilant Veteran's Day Parade on Market Street.

Union survey seeks to improve services

By Eileen Walsh

Patrons of the Student Union will express their opinions about present and future use of the building through a survey sponsored by the Student Union Governing Board.

The survey, which was approved by the SUGB at its last meeting, requests information on the amount of time patrons spend in various areas of the building, their suggestions for improvements or additional services and whether they would use the union more if changes were made.

"We are trying to determine user needs," said Sheryl Derdowski, chairwoman of the SUGB Master Plan Committee. "The survey is one step in developing long-range plans for the building. Eventually we will put together a written program and hire an architect."

The committee plans to have students, faculty, staff and alumni complete the questionnaire. It is being distributed in some classes and copies are available at the information desk in the union.

At yesterday's meeting, board member Glenn Merker requested dismissal of more than $1,000 in SUGB bills outstanding against two student organizations, and restoration of their scheduling privileges in the building.

Alpha Phi Alpha and the Student Kouncil of Intertribal Nations have been denied use of the building because each group owes more than $500 to the SUGB for events held last spring.

Merker, Associated Students representative on the board, said the organizations did not receive bills last year for the after-hours events, and were unaware that the charges had not been paid until this fall when they came in to schedule events.

He said the AS, which allocated money for the activities from its last year's budget, no longer has the funds.

Board member Eric Solomon recommended restoring the organizations' privileges, and suggested the AS pay the bills next year, when it receives new funds.

After lengthy debate over past weaknesses in the bookkeeping procedures of both SUGB and AS, the board voted to restore the organizations' privileges. It directed Student Union Managing Director Al Paparelli to meet with the AS and bring back recommendations for the payment of the $1,034.50 at the Nov. 24 meeting.

Also delayed until Nov. 24 was approval of the Memo of Understanding between the Department of Public Safety and the SUGB, which is required before the new Student Union security policy can take effect.

Some board members objected to an administrative fee of 8 percent and a workers compensation fee of 2 percent, that must be paid by student orgainzations, in addition to the $20 an hour for armed guards who are required to patrol at scheduled events.

Disabled students outreach program

As part of its outreach activities, Disabled Student Services will sponsor a three-day awareness program.

On Nov. 16, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in the Student Union basement lounge new equipment will be displayed, booths from community groups will be set up and there will be entertainment for all.

On Nov. 17, from 1 to 4 p.m. Disabled Student Services will celebrate its 7th Anniversary with an open house. Refreshments will be provided and the public is welcome.

On Nov. 18, from noon to 2 p.m., Ed Roberts, director of the California State Department of Rehabilitation, and Phil Draper, former executive director of the Center for Independent Living, will give a presentation on "Building Political Strength for the Disabled."

Trujillo gets 50 years and a scolding

By Lisa Swenarski

Remie Trujillo was sentenced to 50 years and six months to life yesterday for killing SF State students Daniel Tiedemann and Alex Tang and attempting to murder David Eck of SF State and Raymond Ng of San Francisco City College.

Trujillo, 41, could be paroled in 23 years, at the age of 64, according to Deputy District Attorney Hugh Levine.

Judge William Mullins, who presided over last month's trial, called Trujillo a "beast," and said, "I have sought to punish you severely for your most cowardly conduct. Your acts were totally unwarranted, without rhyme or reason, involving outrageous violence against four different fellow human beings. I am removing you from society because I consider you a most dangerous man. You snuffed out the lives of two totally innocent and potentially productive individuals for society."

Trujillo tried to speak but the judge went on.

"As I turned to the jury (after the verdict was given) to thank them for their service, the next thing I knew, you bolted from your chair to escape. When I turned back I saw Chronicle reporter Robert Popp grab your coat, turn you in a spin, and the DA and bailiff restrain you. But you weren't satisfied with being apprehended — they had to use force to bring you into custody."

Judge Mullins further scolded Trujillo.

"I was sitting right here as you walked by the bench and you threatened the jury — that you were going to get them next."

Mullins then read quotes from letters written to him by the victims and victims' families.

David Eck, who was stabbed once in the abdomen, wrote, "these senseless murders of my friends, Daniel Tiedemann and Alex Tang, have left an imprint on my emotional being. I don't think I will ever outlive memories of that horrible night."

Alex Tang's mother wrote, "If Alex had died of illness, a traffic accident or war, we may have been able to accept his death — but to have him die at an innocent school dance at the hands of a 41-year-old repeat offender is something we will never be able to reconcile with."

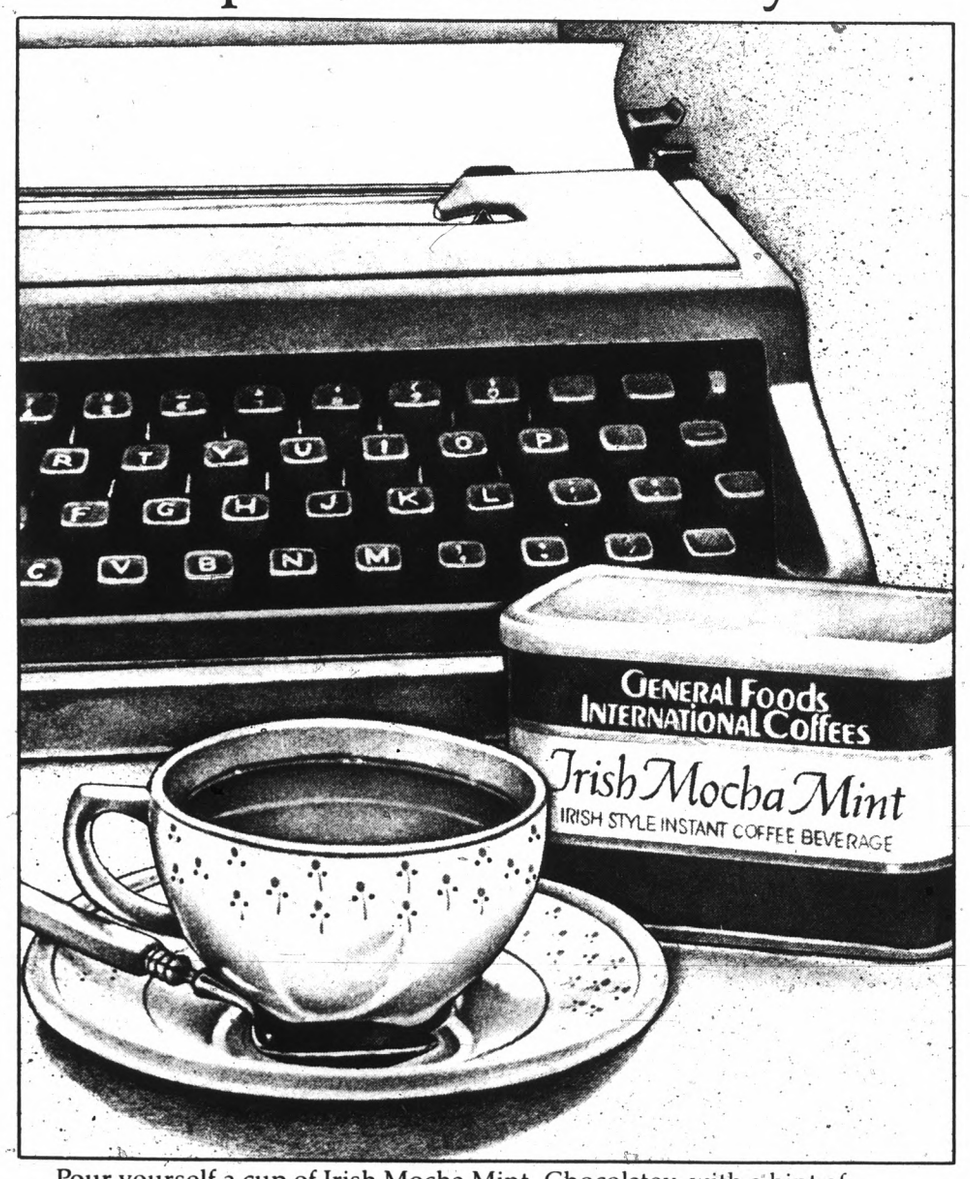
When it was Trujillo's turn to speak, he said calmly, "First of all, you've said I'm some kind of a beast — that I'm some sort of an animal. But I'd like to say that if these people who were killed hadn't beaten me like some kind of uncivilized animals, I wouldn't have had to do what I did.

"I know their families are suffering but so is mine," he said. "I'm not a vicious-type person and I never have been."

The judge then retorted, "That's the classic self-serving statement we hear in the court of law. That jury didn't know you from a sack of wood but they told you what you are."

Trujillo will be transferred to Vacaville, and still faces charges for attempted escape and assault.

How to procrastinate tastefully.



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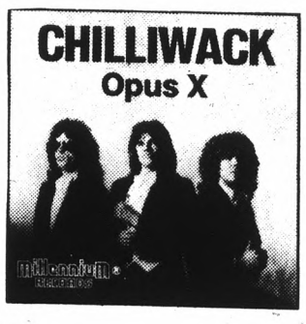

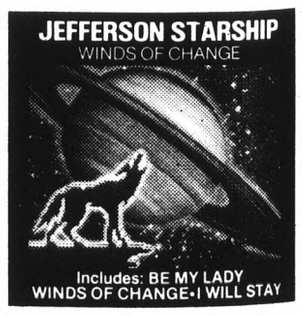

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Long waits for campus escorts concern students

By Nora Juarbe

The scarcely-used escort service on campus has problems that concern escorts and students alike.

Last week Phoenix reported that the average waiting time for escort service was five to six minutes according to Chief John Schorle of the Department of Public Safety. Interviews with various students who use the service revealed discrepencies in waiting time as well as other complaints about the service.

Heidi Novotny, who works nights as a typesetter for the Phoenix, uses the escort service regularly. "My average wait is 10 to 15 minutes, but last week I had to call twice and wait 25 minutes before someone showed up," she said, adding, "the dispatcher was really rude to me."

Damian Garcia, an escort, said students often complain to him that they have had to wait too long. "I sometimes get called clear across campus to escort someone when another escort happens to be nearby," said Garcia.

According to Schorle, the dispatcher is supposed to keep track of the general area the escorts are assigned to and send the one who is nearest.

Tom Fromberg, an escort for two semesters, said he enjoys his job and has never had any problems. "I meet a cross section of students and I even have some regulars," Fromberg said.

Besides escorting students, escorts are "an extra set of eyes and ears" for the DPS, said Schorle. They are supposed to radio in anything that looks suspicious.

"We serve as eyes for the officers between calls but we don't get involved. We're not trained in law enforcement," said Fromberg.

But some escorts said they feel they should receive some training, at least in self defense and first aid. Since the last rape near campus in which the rapist used a gun, two escorts are sent to escort people beyond 19th Avenue. Some escorts said they don't feel safe and think they should always work in pairs.

"I don't think two escorts are necessary (for all calls)," said Schorle "We sometimes have a limited number of radios and when that happens we team them up."

Schorle said escorts are trained to use the radio to get help if it is needed. "We're working in a limited time frame," said Schorle, referring to the four hour shifts of escorts. "The program is still developing and I'm working on a program to provide first aid training.

"The role of escorts is not to make arrests. They are supposed to serve as deterrents," he said. "I don't want them getting involved in altercations."

Because of financial reasons, DPS is allotted only one dispatcher a shift. Although the dispatcher handles all incoming calls, Schorle said that should not cause a delay in escort services.

Novotny said, despite her bad experience with the escort service last week she intends to continue using the service because generally they are prompt and courteous. "I don't like the stress of having to worry about my safety. I like to have someone with me," she said.

Romeo revisited

By Darrin Zuelow

Michael Hall, an SF State Student, realized a drama student's dream yesterday. Hall is pictured above holding a first folio of Shakespeare from the Sutro Library Collection.

The folio is one of approximately 250 copies known to exist in the world today of the original 1,000 folios printed in 1623.

The first folio holds a position of literary importance in the English-speaking world. It was through the printing of the folio that the text of Shakespeare's major works were preserved. Seventeen plays are preserved in this first folio, including "The Tempest," "As You Like It," "Twelfth Night," "Julius Caesar" and "Antony and Cleopatra."

The Sutro Library's copy of the first folio was rescued from the destruction of the 1906 earthquake and fire when former Mayor Adolf Sutro's daughter, Emma, crossed the fireline to enter the building on Montgomery Street and carried the folio to safety.

The Sutro Library is expected to complete its move to the SF State campus and open to the public in its new building on Winston Drive in March of 1983.

— *Marjorie D. Martin*

Fee hikes for CSU probable

By Cindy Miller

SF State students have to assume they will be paying "higher and higher fees," according to Anita Silvers, co-chairwoman of SF State's Philosophy Department and California State University faculty representative for the Assembly Concurrent Resolution '81 Advisory Committee.

Silvers said she is not in favor of an increase, but feels the most important issue is "maintaining a quality education for all qualified students."

"I am clearly opposed to an increase in fees without a related increse in student financial aid," said Silvers, "but quality and access are important, and there are ways of achieving that together."

In a meeting last week, Silvers, along with representatives from the state's legislative office, the Department of Finance, the California Aid Commission, the CSU system, the University of California system, community colleges and the CSU chancellor's office, met to discuss options with the California Postsecondary Education Commission regarding proposals ranging from the use of student fees to the possibility of tuition.

"The purpose of the meeting was to look at the options, and advise on the options," said Silvers.

Last March, the Advisory Committee directed CPEC to conduct a study on the impact of changes in access to postsecondary education and report it to the governor and the state Legislature.

The committee was asked to add input and suggest changes for final recommendations that CPEC will announce at a meeting Nov. 18.

The options include possible changes in the use of student fees, fiscal management of money, postsecondary education and financial aid.

Silvers said she cannot comment on the options because CPEC has not made a final decision.

"It would not be appropriate because none of it is spelled out," said Silvers, "we have to see what CPEC recommends.

Silvers deferred to higher authority on the question of tuition for CSU students, saying, "You have to look at the governor's position."

According to Russ Dilando, aide to Governor-elect George Deukmejian, the incoming head of the state is not in favor of tuition.

"He would be in favor of tuition if the funds could be spent appropriately," said Dilando. "The present administration has not spent the funds appropriately."

"If student fees increase in order to release student funding," said Silvers, "than that technically won't be tuition.

"Our students are concerned with access as much as student services," she said, "CSU could double their fees, and the money could continue to be used for student services.

"It's very important for students to make clear to Sacramento what exactly is happening to them in pursuit of an education," said Silvers, "It's easy for the people in Sacramento to snap their fingers and say that students should be grateful because they are getting a free education. We all know it's much more complex."

SF State student loses trustee bid

By Asghar Nowrouz

Marci Levine, the lone applicant from SF State for the student trustee position on the California State University Board of Trustees, did not make it to the finals.

A mere 16 students from the 19 CSU campuses applied for the post, according to Curtis L. Richards, legislative director for the California State Student Association.

Levine, a business management junior, was one of 12 CSU students interviewed by the CSSA, which last week sent a list of three finalists to Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr.

"I may re-apply or I might stay with campus politics," Levine said. "If I did re-apply, I would have a real good chance because I would have more experience two years down the road."

Not having held an elective student office was instrumental in not making the finals, Levine said.

Levine, who is involved with the newly-formed SF State Congress of Organizations, said, "There is so much going on here at SF State for me to do." But she admited it would have been nice to work with the state.

"I am not really disappointed," she said. "But people tell me there's a lot of politics going on in picking out the (student) trustee."

"Marci did fare pretty well," said Richards, "but I can't give you specific reasons why she didn't make it."

According to Richards, all three of the finalists have some student government experience.

Jeff Kaiser, SF State Associated Students President, said students who have been involved in extracurricular activities, especially student politics, will have a better chance getting selected by CSSA.

"I am very happy that I'm included in the group," said Matt Adams, a graduate student in international relations and AS President at CSU Long Beach, one of the finalists. "I do believe that my knowledge of the system is better, because I do possess enough background."

Adams, who hopes to go into foreign policy when he graduates, said if selected, he will look into the quality and financing of education.

"I think we have to take a hard look into the quality of education," Adams said. "We're lacking in that area in the rest of the country."

Adams also said he would be opposed to any fee increase.

Adams believes he has a better chance of getting selected student trustee because he comes from a larger campus than Sonoma State, where the other finalists study.

"To me, it is a great honor," said finalist Linnea Mullins, an English and journalism major at Sonoma State University.

Mullins said she will look into three issues if she becomes a student trustee.

- The master plan for higher education.
- The quality of education and the general education requirement which was increased last year for CSU.
- The state budget and the fight against tuition.

"I think I have a good chance to be selected," said Mullins, who served as student body president for two terms and as vice president for one term.

Mullins plans to get a master's in education. She has a rival finalist at Sonoma State in Daniel Branfman, an economics and management student. Branfman said he is pleased to see that liberal arts students can be effective leaders.

"I feel very happy that the CSSA has recognized the qualities in me that I think would make me a good student trustee," he said. "I feel the weight of the responsibility of representing the 310,000 students in the CSU system."

"The decisions which are going to be made will be very tough for the board because of financial problems," Branfman said.

CSSA chairman Michael Vergara agreed. "With many critical issues facing the Board of Trustees — particularly another tough budget year — we hope to have uninterrupted student input at the trustee level."

Travel industry cruises along despite stormy economic seas

By Bruce Richardson

Despite an international economic depression and a local economic slump, the luxury industry of tourism is not doing as badly in some areas of the business as in others.

"There are still tourists going out of San Francisco," said Ben George, president of Great World Travel College. "The people to be affected here would be hotels and local tours."

The half dozen travel schools in San Francisco, including the extension program at SF State, are geared toward providing qualified people to work in the healthiest segment of the tourist industry — travel agencies.

A study conducted by Louis Harris and Associates for Travel Weekly reported last year's travel agency sales in the United States increased 60 percent over 1978's $19.4 billion annual sales, and that the number of travel agencies has almost tripled since 1970.

However, the budding travel agent might want to consider a few things before signing up to see the world.

For instance, there's very little money in it. Depending on a trainee's background, salaries start around $700 a month and go as high as $1,500. After a few months experience, the travel agent could begin to supplement his salary with commisions. After five to 10 years experience the travel agent might expect to make somewhere between $15,000 and $25,000 a year.

"It's a joke. There's not a lot of money to be made period — unless you own the place," said one travel agent who has been in the business for 11 years.

The fringe benefits of special discounts and package deals for agents are supposed to make up for the low wages. However, newcomers usually have to wait a year before they're eligible for benefits.

To break into the travel business takes training. Most travel agencies would prefer not to take the risk of training newcomers themselves. As David Randolph, coordinator of SF State's program and a travel agency owner, said, you can take back a burnt steak once it's been served, but you can't take back a vacation.

Virgina Miller, the admissions officer and placement counselor for Echols International Travel Training Courses, Inc. said she is very selective. She interviews applicants for at least one hour.

"I want to be sure they're sure," she said.

The course work at Echols can be demanding — the program takes nine weeks, four hours a day, five days a week for a total of 184 hours. Students learn the ins and outs of esoteric subjects such as international air tariffs.

The instruction can be expensive. At Echols, it's $1,950. For a special 40-hour computer training course in conjuction with American Airlines, $350 extra is charged.

Miller estimates her job placement rate is more than 95 percent. Forty-eight students graduate from each of the four sections conducted annually.

San Francisco School of Travel offers a similiar 120-hour course for approximately $1,000. Computer training, also with American airlines, is $300. Christine White, director of admissions, said the recession is not affecting her school. White estimates a placement rate of about 75 percent.

Great World Travel College offers a 132-hour course for $1,250 with the optional computer training at American Airlines for $300. Classes last two months and total enrollment is limited to 18 people.

"We try and create a travel agency atmosphere — a workshop," said George. Great World has a job placement rate estimated at 92 percent.

SF State's Extended Education Tourism program is based on a modular concept designed to allow the student to select course work rather than signing up for the whole program. Most of the courses cost $50. Class time varies from 10 to 15 hours for each individual course. Randolph estimates the placement rate at 90 percent and 8 percent to 15 percent of the students are working travel agents. He has a waiting list of students wishing to attend classes.

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12:30 & 7:00 Inside: Interview with Gianetta Sagan
1:00 & 7:30 Showcase: Best of Overall

11/17 Wednesday
12:00 & 6:30 TVC NEWS
12:15 & 6:45 Loss Of Innocence: #2
12:30 & 7:00 Inside: A program about Human Sexuality
1:00 & 7:30 Drama: Sara Dewitt

11/18 Thursday
12:00 & 6:30 TVC NEWS
12:10 & 6:30 On Line: Interview
12:30 & 7:00 World Report: Is Mexico Stable?*
1:00 & 7:30 Showcase: Music
*World Report is in it's second season see Fall '82 programs on Channel 35

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The **SAA Graduate Opportunity Seminars** will be held in **BSS 115, November 15, 17** and **19** from **12-2 pm.** For registration and information, call 469-2810 or visit our office in New Administration 156.

SCHEDULE

Monday, November 15
Selecting the School and Career Opportunities

Panel:
William Paul, Ed.D., SFSU
Hector Cuevas, Stanford University
Ed Escobedo, Stanford University
Carol Lee Sanchez, SFSU

Wednesday, November 17
Writing Your Statement of Purpose and Letters of Recommendation

Panel:
Febe Portillo-Orozco, SFSU
Philip McGee, Ph.D., SFSU
James Duncan, Ph.D., SFSU
William Martinez, J.D., New College of California

Friday, November 19
Graduate Testing and Financial Aid

Panel:
Carlos Hernandez, State Graduate Fellowship Program
William Martinez, J.D., New College of California
Rose Payan, Ph.D., Educational Testing Service

Nursing students want program change

By Vickie Evangel

Nearly 60 percent of SF State's nursing graduates surveyed last semester said that they did not feel well prepared for today's nursing.

But in the same survey, 90 percent said they would still recommend SF State as an adequate undergraduate nursing program, according to Kimberly Cuscaden, a sophomore nursing student.

A faculty curriculum committee, with student participation, looked at evaluation forms filled out by students and developed new sophomore and junior programs. But some students say their needs will still be neglected.

Students said pharmacology and pathology courses are not required or even emphasized in the nursing program here.

George Jalbert, a junior and president of the Nursing Student Union, said the program is "fragmented and confusing." If a nursing student doesn't make the right class selections, he said, he or she will be practicing one subject (in practicum class) and learning about something else (in theory class). Twice a week, students practice in a hospital and attend classes here on campus on the other three days.

For this reason, Cuscaden said almost every evaluation strongly criticized the program.

Nursing students' evaluation forms almost unanimously indicated there was a need for pathology and pathophysiology, said Cuscaden. "The surveys also indicated a need for more clinical time and less theory."

Cuscaden said in the current program there is no "hard-core" pathology course.

"A lot of times, we have to run home the night before practicum and look up the definition of a disease in the dictionary. We would be dealing with it the next day at the hospital but never studied it in class," she said.

While students feel they are not getting a strong pathology course, they feel they are getting even less knowledge of pharmacology.

Pharmacology is not a required course here. Because nurses are given the responsiblity of giving drugs to patients, the students agree that pharmacology should be an important part of their education.

Pharmacology is offered to nurses as an elective. This semester, however, the practicing phamacologist who teaches the course is on leave of absence and the nursing department did not replace him. There are some students in their final semester of nursing who were planning to take pharmacology now. They will graduate, some with honors, never having taken a pharmacology course.

Martha Hawthorne, a sophomore, said that the pharmacology course was almost eliminated due to lack of funding, but was suddenly reinstated.

Though most students feel pharmacology is necessary, she said, "I don't know how we could fit another requirement in. Already it takes some people five years to finish nursing school. I think the problem is in general education requirements. They should be lightened for nurses so we can spend more time taking important electives like pharmacology," she said.

Mary Topalis, Nursing Department chairwoman, said such courses as pharmacology are included in the program to supplement it. At the end of the fourth, and sometimes as the end of the third year, SF State nursing students are ready to enter the field. "They have all the knowledge, theory and experience required by the board."

Topalis said a new sophomore program will begin in the fall of '83 and the new junior program will begin in the fall of '84.

Currently, the sophomore class rotates between studying maternity nursing and minor adult health problems. Twice every week, the nursing students have a practicum session, one in maternity nursing and one in surgical nursing.

Topalis said next year's sophomores will have one entire semester in maternity nursing and will learn how to help the "expanding family."

During the second semester, sophomores will study the principles of mental health. Psychiatric nursing, maintaining good health and preventative health care will be emphasized.

Hawthorne sees this as a big improvement. The new program promises to keep practice and theory consistent. "The way it is now," she said, "one day we're supposed to know how to give a baby a bath and the next day we have to deal with a 90-year-old person who is going to die the next day."

The junior class now spends 10 weeks in psychiatric nursing.

Topalis said that will be changed to one semester in nursing pediatrics and one semester in nursing major health problems which include the study of heart disorders, bone disease, cancer, and other diseases.

She noted that the junior program will not change until the fall of 1984 so that current sophomores do not miss psychiatric nursing. Part of the change includes making psychiatric nursing a second-year course instead of a third-year course, as it is now.

Hawthorne said the nursing department needs more support from the university. More class sections are needed, a larger skills lab is needed, and textbooks need to be revised and updated.

"Many students need to take microbiology but can't get into the class because it's always full," she said.

"The other day, we were learning how to give bed baths and we had to have two people in a bed. That's just a small thing," she said. "We lack a lot of facilities."

The subject of death and dying is ignored. "I had to talk to someone who was dying recently. I didn't know what to say," Hawthorne said.

By Darrin Zuelow

Sue Parsell, right, helps student Connie Kattner.

She also complained that textbooks are outdated. "They emphasize the heterosexual society. We need to learn about homosexual diseases and understand homosexual needs, whether we're gay, lesbian or straight nurses — especially here in San Francisco."

When students bring this up to teachers, Hawthorne said, the instructors challenge the students to find something better.

"We also need to learn about Medi-Cal cuts and the implications of those cuts on the nursing field," she said. Guest speakers on current medical events, she suggested, would significantly benefit nursing students.

"The changes will be an adjustment that a lot of nursing students will have to make," said Jalbert. "Sophomores will not be doing what they expect is nursing. This will probably work out for the best in the long run. It will make for a less fragmented program."

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PERSONALS

Anyone who may have witnessed an auto-pedestrial accident on 10/18/82 on 19th Ave near Holloway, please call 565-2355 and supply file number 57079 FM.

Sensitive sociology student. Seeks M/F with herpes to talk to, absolute anonymity please call 469-1343, Thursdays, 4-6 pm, Karen or Christina.

DJ, So When are we going to have quality time? Signed, Becoming-less-significant-other.

MONDAY: Nov. 15th—HAPPY BIRTHDAY wishes extended to XXOX. I won't be around to spank the hell out of you. Sorry. OOOO

ANNOUNCEMENTS

STUDENT AFFIRMATIVE ACTION RETENTION MEETING November 17, 4:00 pm, room 1114B, Student Union, Students of Color Organization Chairpersons please attend.

Student World Trade Association will host Carla Debban, V.P., Deak-Perera Calif., Inc. November 16, 3:30, SUB 114. Topic: Foreign Exchange Markets.

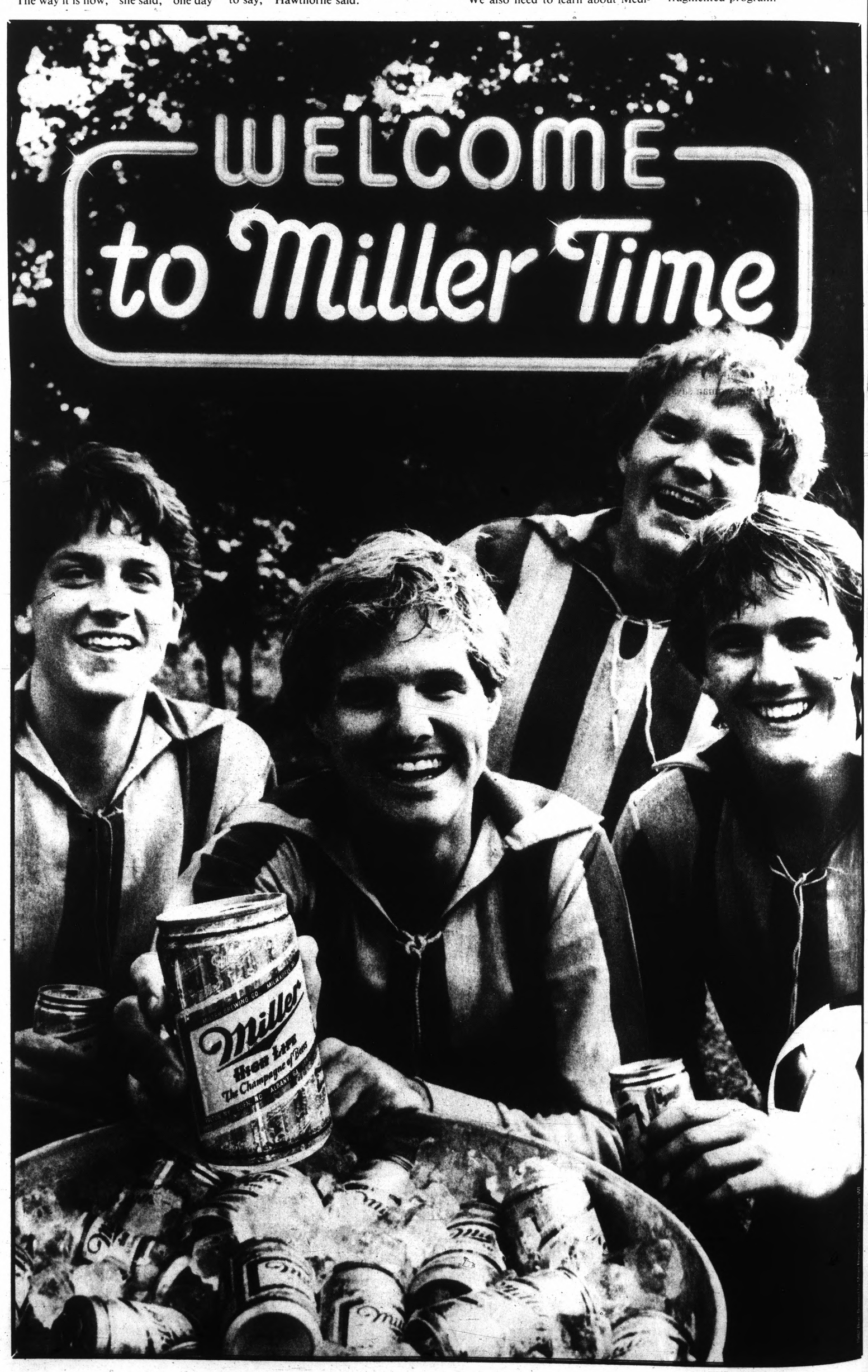
Attention Night Students: Career and Academic Advising is available in HLL 373, 469-2372 MTW early evenings.

An E.R.O.S. workshops entitled "What about Bisexuality?" will explore some fears, problems and joys about bisexuality. Monday, Nov. 15 from 10 am-12 noon in Conference rooms A-E, downstairs in the Student Union.

WINTER SESSION CLASS SCHEDULE available Nov. 23. If you are currently enrolled, a class schedule will be mailed to your home.

Identifying your skills workshop sponsored by Re-entry Students Program on Thursday Nov. 11, in OAd 228, from 3-4:30. Open to all.

Brown bag lunch for re-entry students is held ever Wednesday from 12-1 in OAd 228. Come drop in.



Opinion

UPCNL — carrying on?

By Dana Harrison

It is a sad commentary that in our own way we mirror the current political realities. With the tacit mandate of an apathetic student body, of whom about 5 percent vote, business goes on as usual in the various governments that run our collegiate lives.

One snag in these greasy political works is the UPCNL. The initials must surely be familiar to anyone reading the campus press with any regularity. It is the handle for United People of Color for National Liberation, a group that has been involved in almost every protest of the past year and a half. A coalition of seven groups, it was formed in response to perceived threats to educational gains made in the '60s.

Last Thursday's UPCNL rally was a well-orchestrated affair. The organizers wisely chose to begin with some spine-limbering, crowd-gathering Latin music that enticed a crowd of about 500 to hear the gospel according to Derek Gilliam.

Gilliam, UPCNL's most eloquent and effective speaker, plunged unflinchingly into a textbook us-against-them speech.

"We're all going to rise up at the same time and we're going to play hard. America is falling and we're going to hasten it along. All those countries are going socialist and it's scaring the hell out of America."

Later, when a Palestinian student began to harangue about Israeli imperialism, an audible sigh went through the fast-shrinking crowd.

The tendency to revert to hackneyed revolutionary rhetoric may be the UPCNL's biggest handicap.

The question is, just how much of a service does the UPCNL deal when it reverts, repeatedly, to flashy, "I'm-mad-as-hell-and-I'm-not-going-to-take-it-anymore" tactics.

Last Thursday's rally was endemic. When the irrational, revolutionary rhetoric took flight, so did most of the audience.

An October 7 AS Legislature meeting provides another example. Right or wrong, Speaker of the Legislature Glenn Merker ended up abruptly gavelling the meeting to a close in the middle of an impassioned Gilliam speech.

UPCNL's Donia Wong admits the group's confrontational tactics have occasionally closed doors. She points out, though, that those tactics were the only way the group got to Sacramento last year to protest proposed budget cuts.

The question remains: Just how much good — or bad — is the UPCNL perpetrating.

Make no mistake, the fact that the UPCNL exists is a positive fact. But what is the UPCNL doing with its power?

True, the UPCNL is dealing with a top-heavy AS that claims to have student interests at heart, but spends twice as much on its own administration as it does on funding student organizations.

But the UPCNL has the potential to be many times more powerful than the AS. They're not making the most of that potential.

There isn't any other group stirring up the dust the way the UPCNL is. That's good. But the group should temper its frenetic voice with more intelligent, informative pleas. If not, it will become merely an ignored piece of the conventional political machinery.

fish wrap Dear Fishy

By Danny Jong

Dear Fishwrap,

In one popular blue jeans commercial, a young woman stands up and shouts, "Travis, you're years too late." My friends and I have been debating : 1) who is Travis, and; 2) what is he late for? Please help us settle this.

Miffed in Modesto

Dear Miffed,

You, like millions of others, have fallen prey to a slick advertising gimmick. Many people, including some enterprising journalist, have called the ad agency responsible and requested the same information. The ad people will only say that subsequent commercials will unravel the mystery.

My theory is that Travis is a young, aggressive business type who threatens to "donate" a certain social disease to Union Street bar patrons unless the city pays him $1 million for treatment of the disease. However, like the woman says, he's "years too late."

Dear Fishwrap,

Whatever happened to the woman who made those Alberto VO-5 hair spray commercials? Her name was Roola Luska or something like that.

Stumped in Stockton

Dear Stumped,

Her name is Rula Lenska, and she faded into obscurity as fast as she hit the tube. When the ads first came out, people were asking, "Rula Who?"

Ms. Lenska is reported to be an English Actress in England. Naturally, Americans, without the benefit of the British Broadcasting Company, (except on PBS, which is often called the BBC dumping ground) were quite stirred as to her identity, much like they were when Jimmy Carter first campaigned for the presidency. Apparently, most Brits are equally ignorant of her existence.

Dear Fishwrap,

This last election involved the dirtiest campaigning I had ever witnessed. Don't candidates know such negativism may increase voter apathy? Can't the FCC do anything?

Puzzled in Phoenix

Dear Puzzled,

Yes, unfortunately, mudslinging is as important as a good haircut for today's politicians. But politics will be politics. What is more frightening, though, is that if all those backbiting political ads are true, then Congress must be full of crooks, greedy people and mad bombers.

Dear Fishwrap,

Does Barry Manilow play quarterback for the San Francisco 49ers? And does Reggie Smith work as a bartender on a cruise ship during the off-season?

Mandy

Dear Mandy,

Close, but no cigar. If you think about it though, singer-songwriter Barry Manilow and quarterback Joe Montana do resemble each other. The same is true for Giant's first baseman Reggie Smith and Ted Lange, the actor who plays Isaac Washington on "Love Boat." They are, however, in no way related to any of the aforementioned.

Dear Fishwrap,

I enjoyed your last column on "Dumb Words." I'd like to see more if possible.

Sensitized to dumb words

Dear Sensitized,

OK. I forgot to throw in one of the dumbest words in the English language. The word is "debrief." The dictionary says it means "to interrogate after a mission is completed."

However, several linguistic scholars on this paper's staff have ventured alternative definitions. One said "debrief" is more like a lawyer losing his attache case on the Muni.

Another suggested, "He thought the relationship was only going to last a short time, but it went on much longer. Thus, the relationship was 'debriefed.'"

Not bad. My guess was that "debrief" means losing your underwear.

Editor's note: All letters appearing in this column are fictitious. Any resemblance to other letters, living or dead, is coincidental.

the GADFLY Bullwinkle, Caen and the uterus

By Robert Manetta

Poetic license: The following needs no introduction other than to say it's English professor **Eugene (Lord) Grundt's** ode to **Herb Caen** while Caen was layed up in the hospital a few weeks back recovering from a hernia operation.

"While lying in bed, Patient Caen
Would watch a young nurse named Elaine,
Whose buxom-like figure
Would constantly trigger
A rise on the blanket's terrain."

Remember: He said it, not I. Any and all mail concerning this poem, including Mr. Caen's forthcoming libel complaint, should be sent to The Grundt's office, HLL 200.

★ ★ ★

The second week of school we reported that erstwhile AS czar **Wayne Zimmerman** had fled town after a stock scheme he was piloting fell through. Zimmerman sent letters to all who had entrusted their money to him saying he had a job and was planning on paying every cent back.

Well, Zimmerman hasn't been heard from for almost a month and a source close to him fears he fled to . . . Australia.

"He said he was tired of making deals and just wanted to go to Australia, grow vegetables and not talk to anyone. I laughed," the source reports, "And he said, 'If you knew how serious I am, you'd be scared.'"

The source says Zimmerman controlled at least $30,000 of other people's money at the time he left, including money from AS notables, SF State faculty, and non-SF Stateniks.

"If he ever does decide to come back," the source surmises, "He'll do it with flair. He's a very dramatic person."

★ ★ ★

Badfly! There's more than a month left in the semester, but we've already got a winner of our "**Misspelled Word Semester**" contest.

It's me!

While I'm blushing at the honor, I'll dutifully report I misspelled "Israeli" in a letter headline on last week's opinion page.

That's in addition to misspelling a journalism professor's name (first Gadfly) and misspelling misspelled (second Gadfly, while correcting the first misspelling).

I'm no idle boaster, but I feel I definitly deserve this honer. It took time, dedikation and a compleat dissregard for the Inglish langwij. Thanck kew.

★ ★ ★

Steve Yamane saw it Monday on that mysterious obelisk on top of the Health Center: A sign pleading to "Bring back **Bullwinkle**." Aye, I remember the man well.

★ ★ ★

Yesterday was the last day of the **Student Union Governing Board** elections which, if you look at the matter with any seriousness, seems like an exercise in mental masturbation. But the amount of money SUGB members control — about $1 million — makes the predictably meager voter turnout anything but funny.

★ ★ ★

If you missed the SUGB elections, you also probably missed homecoming Oct. 30.

What did homecoming consist of this year? Well, we got beaten by the Davis Aggies, 42-6. And that's it. No floats, parades, queens or dances.

The question might come to mind: "So why even call it homecoming?" to which Sports Information Director **Matt Fischer** gives this informative reply:

"It's called homecoming just because it's called homecoming. That's all there is to it."

That's why he's sports information director and you aren't.

★ ★ ★

They're slower than the second coming of **Christ**, but the contractors in charge of finishing the construction work between the BSS and Old Administration buildings should be done "as soon as the weather clears up."

That's the word from Plant Operations. Work was needed, P.O. tells us, to repair a steam condensation return pipe.

★ ★ ★

Did you see that flyer in the Student Union advertising a "gay humor night"? Said flyer had as its attention grabber the words "I was a teenage uterus."

Assuming the uterus is not grown up, my news sense tells me there's a *very* interesting "where-are-they-now" story walking the streets.

★ ★ ★

And despite all the propaganada on these golden pages pushing radio station **KQAK** (this week's story is the second this semester), there should be no doubt as to what the best station in the Bay Area is: **KFOG**, 104.5 FM.

Where else can you hear the Kink's "Waterloo Sunset," Lou Reed's "Walk on the Wild Side" and the theme from "The Jetson's" all in a row? I mean, really!

★ ★ ★

I didn't mention you-know-who (John the Flower Man) even once in this week's column. Gimme a gold star, eh?

★ ★ ★

Send the Gadfly mail. He's lonely. Drop your thoughts in the box marked "Insect" in the Phoenix newsroom, HLL 207.

Letters

More vets

Editor:

Obviously, Norm Ellsworth (Letters-Nov 4) had trouble understanding other veterans' feelings toward Don Watts' article ("Vietnam Vets Struggle to Keep Public Aware") in the Oct 14 Phoenix. It was not our intention to personally attack any of the vets mentioned in the story, rather it was the stereotypical negative slant of the piece that bothered us the most. Norm, if you want to wear a hair shirt and indulge in self-flagellation for the sins of the world, that is your perogative. Watts' article only offered the public a negative reinforcement of their already prejudiced views of the Vietnam-era veteran. Stressing items such as "serious and prolonged readjustment problems," "different norms of survival," "we lost our war," "can't hold jobs or marriages," "anxiety, guilt," and the old epithet "baby killers" doesn't help. It gives the reader an indication that the Vietnam vets mentioned in the story or veterans in general can never function normally in society without, maybe, another 10 years of help. Such media hype hurts us all.

As a Vietnam vet, ex-grunt, and former patient of the VA hospital, I believe I speak for a lot of my fellow veterans and friends when I say it is time that we all begin working on a positive image for ourselves. Yes, Norm, I am proud of my service and it is my fervent wish that no other vet will ever have to feel "ashamed of his honorable discharge" as you claim you do.

On this Veteran's Day, I would like students to take a minute to think of those who sacrificed everything for our nation. To those on campus who may choose the military as a career, I hope the public will appreciate the dedication, physical hardships and danger inherent to your profession. Sorry, Norm, I realize such "blind patriotism" may make you regurgitate, but my conscience also makes me speak out.

To all Vietnam veterans, this week has been dedicated to you. You were the best and brightest America had to offer. It is now the public's opportuniuty to finally heal our wounds and welcome us home. Sunday's Veteran's Day parade gave us an example of what we have yet to overcome when our mayor, who was to have made an appearance on the grandstand, suddenly found other commitments more important. It probably wouldn't have been politically advantageous to be associated with an event that attempted to honor vets. Thanks, Dianne.

And finally Norm, in your statements to the Phoenix you said that you "have no desire to live in this country, it is not (your) home anymore." May God speed you on your way.

Proud to be a Vietnam Vet
Tim Carmody

Liberal!

Editor:

Upon reading last week's letter to the editor submitted by one Woodrow Lee Asbel, titled "Liberal Phoenix," I feel very inclined to protest his stance.

Mr. Asbel claims that the Phoenix is slanted a bit too far to the left for his liking. Did it ever occur to this unabashed conservative that perhaps it is the goal of the Phoenix to be liberal, and that to reach the realization of that certain goal the paper must slant its view? In a world full of fascist dictators, running franchise Third World countries supported by that oppressive Ronald McDonald-hawk, Ronald Reagan, it is important for liberal progaganda to flourish at all levels of literature.

In his letter, which has a writing style that seems to be stolen from William F. Buckley Jr., he claims that Phoenix supports a "radical chic." This is an extremely bizarre statement. As a radical, let me proclaim that I would not be so if it were chic. Mr. Asbel should realize that if radicalism was common, by definition it would have to be called conservatism, which would make Mr. Asbel a radical.

In conclusion, let me state that if Mr. Asbel wants to avoid the liberal wave of the future of the art of newspaper writing, he should go read the National Review while wearing a sleeveless undershirt and listening to Bach. I don't want to be bothered by a fox from Reagan's stable.

Yours in Liberty
Buster Scanlon
President, East Bay Troskyist Club

Simpson

Editor:

I applaud Professor Simpson's commitment to academic freedom, which he believes is endangered by Israel's military occupation on the West Bank (Phoenix, Nov. 4, 1982). I do hope, however, that he shows equal concern with the suppression of academic freedom in the neighboring Arab countries. In none of these countries is it possible for Arab professors or students to engage in free discussion or expression of views critical of their own governments. A recent case in point is Jordan's Amman University, where professors who dared to support student dissent were dismissed from their jobs and/or threatened with imprisonment.

Without such even-handed expression of concern for academic freedom on Professor Simpson's part, one suspects that his letter merely represents anti-Israel propaganda, cloaked in scholarly respectability. As such, it harms the very ideals of academic honesty and integrity it seeks to defend.

David Orzech
Professor of Counseling

Insects

Editor:

I would like to address a problem that has long plagued this campus. Ironically, it is a problem of which almost every student, faculty, and staff member is aware, yet it is a problem about which most of us think nothing can be done. I am referring, of course, to insects on the doughnuts.

Sadly, anyone who has ever bought upon this campus a maple bar or glazed — indeed, anyone who has ever walked by one of the doughnut tables — knows of the indecent, amoral, almost inhuman attitudes of these small, bewinged creatures. They fly and buzz about, tenacious and overbearing, bothering everyone, Democrat and Republican, homophobe and homophile, carnivore and vegetarian alike. Repeated swats and shouts do nothing to deter these wierd airborne animals. Although of considerably smaller stature, they can be just as viciously irritating as purveyors of the "Watchtower" or "Appeal to Reason."

In addition, it must be extremely unsanitary for these little buggers to commute from their homes (perhaps near or even *in* a bathroom? Yuck!) and summarily fart upon our pastries.

In solution, I urge all students to begin carrying cans of insecticide with them wherever on campus they may go. If you see a doughnut table with unwanted bees, flies, or whatever hanging about sucking on the sugar *you* pay for, merely give a good blast of bug-fog in the general direction of the jelly-filleds.

Then run like hell.

LARZ (lindquist)

merf 'n eedle... *merf hangs out....* by Nickel

NEXT: Eedle Goes Solo!

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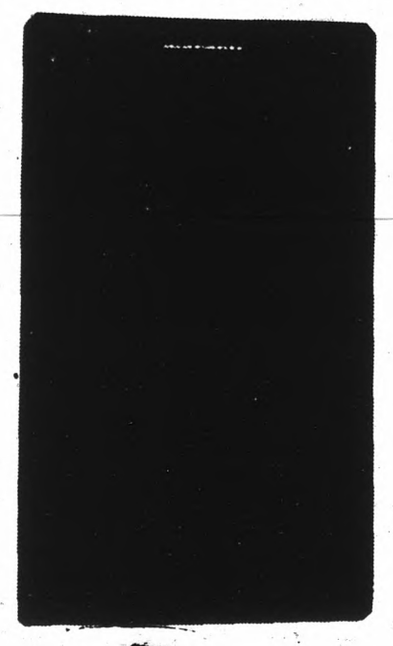

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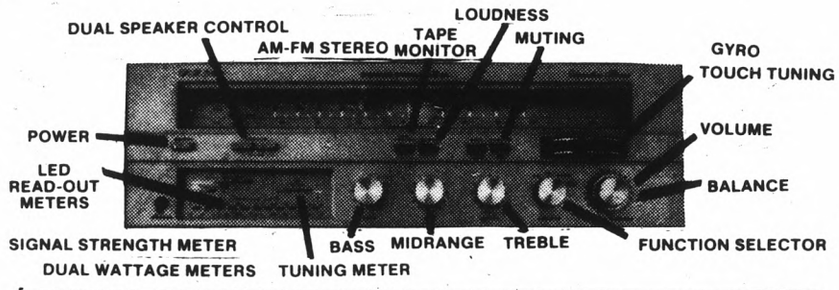

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Flaky pool draining funds

By Peter Brennan

A recent paint job on the bottom of the swimming pool, estimated to be $3,000 to $5,000, has been mysteriously chipping away.

Nobody around the pool area is 100 percent sure why the latest paint job, done last summer, has been chipping. But one explanation is beginning to surface. Scuba divers wearing heavy metal air tanks have accidently hit the bottom, according to Herman Tinsley, maintenance engineer of the physical education building.

"I think that is the main cause (of the chipping)," Tinsley said, echoing the sentiments of other pool workers.

"I doubt that," said Martyn Perry, instructor for the scuba classes.

The pool has been repainted four times in the last five years. A good paint job should last a "minimum of five years," said Herb Hill of Hill's Pool Service in San Francisco.

"If paint is chipping, someone didn't put it on properly in the first place or someone has been chipping it," said Hill.

The pool is chipping away in chunks ranging from two square inches to two square feet.

Defending his class, Perry said the chipping has been occuring since the beginning of the semester and his classes have used tanks only for the past three weeks.

Although tanks are sometimes left on the bottom of the pool, no drills take place where the tanks are left on the bottom of the pool, said Perry. He said the chipping could be caused by other things, like black algae, a change in temperature or the chlorine being out of balance.

By Darrin Zuelow

The paint is chipping in SF State's swimming pool. Some blame the diving class.

"I don't know who has been tearing up the bottom, but I know the chlorine hasn't been responsible for the chipping," said Larry Carter, pool maintenance worker. "Our chemicals are level at all times."

Chlorine would not cause chipping, said Tinsley.

"Ain't no way in the world it would chip like that," said Tinsley. He pointed out that chipping is all in the shallow end, where the scuba students have been working. Tinsley said the chipping has become more apparent in the past month.

Besides costing the school $5,000 every year to repaint the pool, the chipping clogs the filtering system, which must be cleaned more often, according to Carter.

Depending on funding, plans are underway to repaint the pool again this summer said Allen Abraham, associate dean of Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Leisure Studies.

Bob Madrigal, women's swimming coach and also the pool manager at Orange Pool in South San Francisco, who estimated the costs at $3,000 to $5,000 to repaint the pool bottom every time, would prefer to see a plaster type bottom.

Madrigal's assistant coach, Gus Vellis, who is a maintenance supervisor also at Orange Pool, estimated the installation of a plaster bottom at $15,000. But he added that a good plaster bottom would last eight to 10 years.

Some current and former members of the scuba class don't think they have caused the chipping.

"I have bumped against the bottom, but have never cracked the paint," said Mark Wilbanks, a former scuba student.

Adam Vigil, an instructor's aide, said "I can't say it's not because of diving, but I don't think diving is the main reason. More than any single person's fault, I think it was the construction of the pool."

Arch-rivals to face off on women's issues

By Claudia Iseman

Phyllis Schlafly has been a conservative political activist since the 1950s. In 1972 she began her nationwide crusade against the Equal Rights Amendment. For a decade she campaigned against the ERA with "the right to be a woman" and she fought to the bitter end until the ERA's defeat last June.

Deirdre English is the liberal executive editor of Mother Jones magazine, a San Fancisco magazine which believes in educating its readers on the ills of society.

The two will meet head-on in a one-hour debate Wednesday, Nov. 17 in the SF State gym at 8 p.m. The debate will focus on the major issues facing women today.

English said she is looking forward to the debate. "I have wanted to take Schlafly on for years," she said. "I think it will be a lot of fun."

In her column in the November issue of Mother Jones, English writes that the failure of the ERA has made women "angrier and smarter. The struggle to pass it has left a legacy of stronger women's political organizations."

In a telephone interview from Chicago, Schlafly said that she expects the audience at SF State to be a "typical college crowd" Throughout her career she has lectured at 400 university campuses around the country.

Schlafly said that in this debate she will not discuss the ERA, unless questions are raised.

"I think it's a lot of fun to debate the ERA, because we (the Republicans) have all the arguments." Instead, Schlafly said she will concentrate on the opportunities, potential and attitudes of American women.

In a previous interview with Ms. magazine, Schlafly described herself as Cinderella — her husband Fred, a successful lawyer, whisked her off her feet and they have lived happily ever after.

She admits now that not every woman is guaranteed the support of a husband, but said, "It's important for a woman to have a positive attitude and to prepare herself for future adversities. I have learned to support myself on my own if I needed to, just as my mother did before me; it's possible to do without the ERA."

Schlafly is optimistic about her visit to San Francisco. She said that she is not apprehensive about the opposition she may face here. "I think since this is a city which is so accepting other issues (such as homosexuality and feminism), then I think people will be equally accepting of me. I don't know; we shall see.

During the debate, both Schlafly and English will present their views for 20 minutes, and each will have a 10-minute rebuttal. The floor will then be opened for questions from the audience. Konnilyn Feig, dean of Strategic Planning at SF State, will moderate the event.

Associated Students Performing Arts is sponsoring the debate. Jeff Marmer, director of Performing Arts, said he is anticipating a turnout of about 1,000.

Jennifer Kellogg from the SF State Women's Center said that most of the women from the center are planning to attend the debate. But she said the center as a group will not represent the "opposition."

San Francisco creeps toward quake

By Nora Juarbe

The possibility of a massive earthquake like the one simulated at SF State last week is very real, according to Jon Galehouse, SF State professor of geoscience.

"There definitely will be an earthquake along the San Andreas fault within our lifetime and we should be prepared to experience it," Galehouse said.

Galehouse has been studying the movement, known as creep rates, of the San Francisco Bay region fault lines since 1979. "I document the typical movement or behavior of the fault and pick up any change or deviation," he said. "A change in rate of movement might mean an earthquake." The San Andreas fault has been moving steadily and a quake is inevitable, he said.

Galehouse views his study as one step "toward being able to predict" a quake. "If we can predict an earthquake a lot of lives and money can be saved," he said.

The study is funded by the U.S. Geological Survey. Galehouse refused to discuss the amount of funding but did say he must submit new research proposals annually to receive funding.

Five geology students serve as research assistants to Galehouse, who is studying nine different faults. Galehouse has been teaching at SF State since 1967.

He said he was glad to see the efforts that went into the simulated earthquake on campus, but is distressed because very few students are aware of the safe places on campus that can be used in the event of a real quake.

He distributes copies of campus safety area maps to his classes along with other emergency information. He said the safety area maps should be made available to all students.

Dr. Landau

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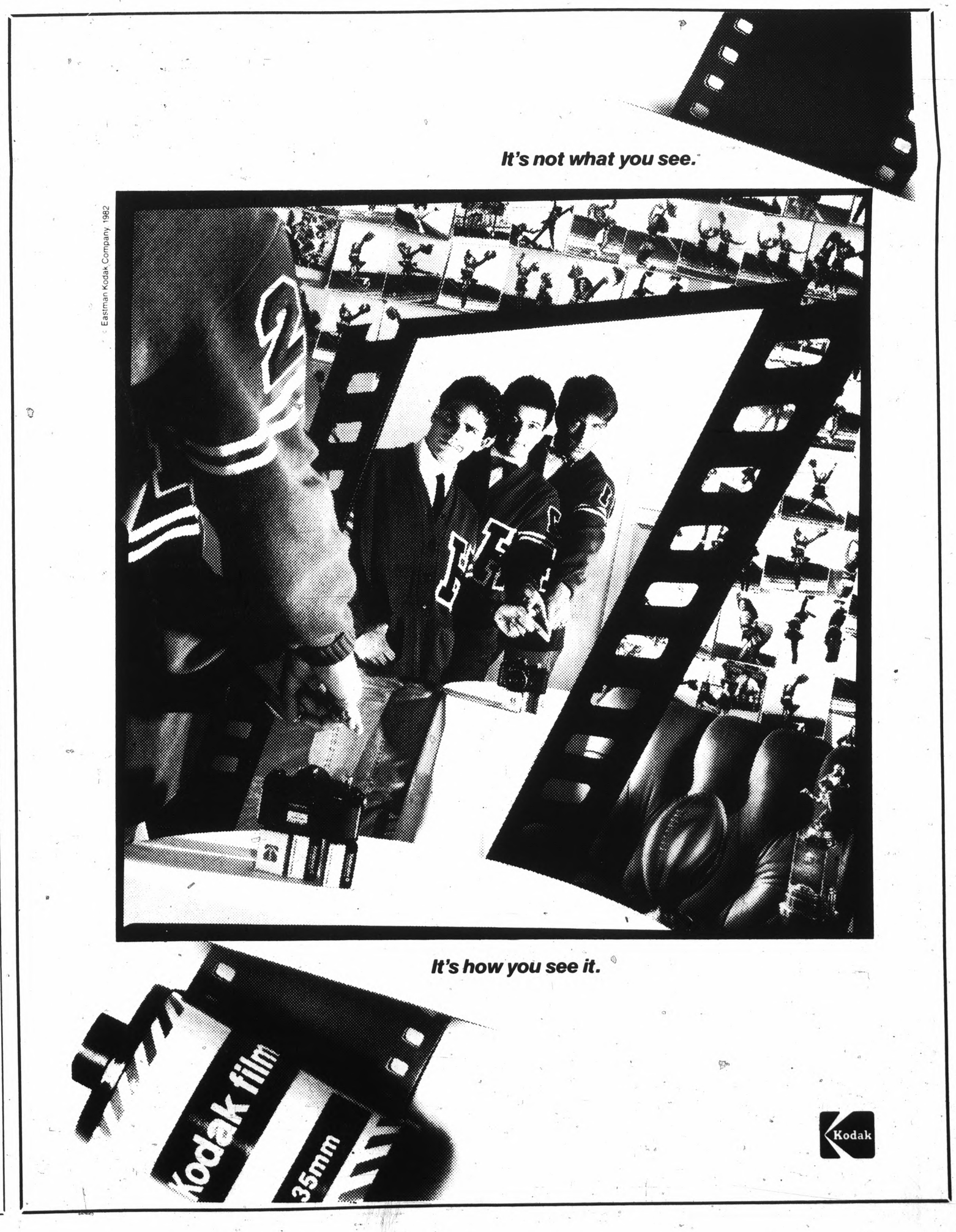


Gay diseases: fighting a losing battle?

By Carolyn Jung

Insight

The human body is equipped with an army of soldiers which neutralizes and destroys foreign invaders such as viruses and infections. But lately, for unknown reasons, hundreds of people have been left defenseless — their protective armies have been subdued and their borders left open to attack by deadly enemies.

This phenomenon, which primarly strikes gay men, has been dubbed the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, because it leaves the body's immune system — its army of white blood cells — vulnerable to a number of rare diseases.

The most common AIDS diseases are Kaposi's sarcoma, a rare skin cancer, named after the dermatologist who first diagnosed it, and Pneumocystis carinii, a pneumonia caused by infectious protozoa. Other diseases, grouped together as opportunistic infections, include lymph node, protosoan and fungal infections and are not as common.

AIDS is shrouded in mystery. The syndrome and most of the diseases associated with it have no cures yet. In addition, physicians and researchers are uncertain what causes AIDS, why the syndrome has affected the people it has, and why it is now showing up in epidemic proportions.

Homosexual males comprise 75 percent of all AIDS cases. The remaining percentage includes drug abusers who take drugs intravenously, hemophiliacs treated with blood transfusions pooled from thousands of donors and Haitian immigrants. Women account for only 5.5 percent of the cases and none afflicated have been lesbian.

AIDS cases were first recognized as a related phenomenon in New York City three years ago. Since then there have been 591 cases, with 270 deaths, reported in the United States, and 52 cases and 30 deaths abroad. In the Bay Area there have been 109 cases and 35 deaths.

The AIDS clinic at SF General Hospital and the Kaposi's sarcoma clinic at UC San Francisco report two to three new AIDS cases each week.

"The fear is that we are dealing with a huge iceberg," said Dr. Marcus Conant, head of UC San Francisco's Kaposi's sarcoma clinic, at a public forum on AIDS last month. "The part above the water which we see now are the people with KS and PCP (Pneumocystis carinii). But there may be a larger part below the water of people who are partially immunosuppressive and having none of the marker diseases."

The mortality rate of AIDS exceeds that of smallpox before its vaccine was introduced. From the time of diagnosis, 60 percent have died within a year and 68 percent within two years. None have made a complete recovery.

Even more disheartening, the survival rate of KS patients is 16.7 months and for PCP patients 6.4 months.

But Dr. Harold Jaffe of the federal Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta and its Task Force on Kaposi's Sarcoma and Opportunistic Infections, told the audience at the forum these statistics must be qualified.

"They are based on recent data as well as data of a few years ago when patients were frequently being misdiagnosed," he said. "The survival rate is improving now because of early diagnosis and treatment."

PCP was first seen in this country in the 1950s among children who received steroids for treatment of leukemia. In AIDS patients, the previously uncommon pneumonia is characterized by weight loss, persistent fever, diarrhea, fatigue and rashes inside the mouth.

KS, discovered in 1872 by Hungarian dermatologist Moritz Kaposi, was first seen as purple lesions on elderly people, mostly men, Jewish or Italian. This classic type of KS occurs in 0.6 per 100,000 people in the United States and spreads so slowly that eight to 13 years may pass before serious damage occurs.

A second type of KS, first encountered in equatorial Africa in the late 1950s, accounted for 11 percent of all deaths there. It afflicts young black males in the organs and lymph nodes as well as the skin. This type, which can kill in months, resembles the KS associated with AIDS.

Last month San Francisco became the first city to direct funds into treatment and diagnosis of AIDS and its marker diseases. Mayor Dianne Feinstein proposed allocating $293,000 for the AIDS clinic at SF General Hospital, the Kaposi's Sarcoma Research and Education Foundation, increased lab screening, and counseling for patients and families. The proposal still must be approved by the Board of Supervisors, where it has long been backed by supervisors Harry Britt and Nancy Walker.

Federal funds have been noticeably absent. "The government has not spent one red cent on research," Conant said at the forum. "All the work that has been done in the last year and a half by physicians and researchers has been done on a voluntary basis and essentially free to the government."

Congressman Phillip Burton proposed $15 million for AIDS research, but the legislation has not passed. The Department of Health and Human Services earmarked $1.9 million for AIDS research, but the funds have not been released yet. This last figure may seem like a substantial amount but in comparison, Legionnaire's disease, which resulted in less than one-fourth of the AIDS death, received $10.4 million for research.

Assemblyman Art Agnos, who has been lobbying for AIDS research money, said at the forum, "We know if this country was faced with 600 cases of polio or dyptheria the response would be different."

Jim Geary, director of the Shanti Project, which provides counseling to AIDS patients, said, "If it were afflicting white Norwegian tennis players, the money would be there."

Conant estimated it would cost more than $130,000 to set up a major laboratory to study AIDS and its diseases.

"There are a number of things we would like to test, but the problem is that there is no money to do it." said Conant.

Despite the lack of funds, physicians and researchers have come up with some possible leads about AIDS and KS.

One possibility is that immunodeficiency may result from a barrage of foreign substances such as drugs, syphillis, gonorrhea, hepatitis, blood and semen. The number of drug users afflicted by AIDS, the large number of gay patients who have histories of sexually transmitted diseases and the use of nitrites (poppers) as a stimulant lends credibility to this theory.

Most physicians though, now believe AIDS is caused by a virus, similar to Hepatitis B, transmitted sexually through blood or semen.

If so, an undercurrent of fear exists. "If it's a single (infectious) agent, it's probably going to spread," said Dr. James Curran of the Center for Disease Control. "No single agent has ever stayed still in the past."

A study in Los Angeles found nine AIDS patients linked sexually to other AIDS patients. According to Jaffe, as many as 40 AIDS patients in the United States have been sex partners of other AIDS patients, which may indicate AIDS is sexually transmissible.

Cytomegalvirus, of the herpes family, which some studies say can produce degrees of immunosuppression, has been found in KS lesions. The virus may exist in as much as 95 percent of the gay population, according to Dr. Lawrence Drew, a virologist at Mt. Zion Hospital in San Francisco.

"There is strong evidence which is growing stronger that CMV may be linked to KS," said Drew at the forum. "As for causing AIDS, it is not certain, but CMV is transmissible (through semen) and a virus."

The uncertainty of the whole AIDS situation was reflected by Dr. Bijan Safai of the Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center in New York. At the forum, he said of the possible causes being explored, "I recently heard it was E.T. who was the agent that brought it."

Besides not knowing how and where AIDS originated, physicians are also perplexed about how to treat the illness. There is no known method to reverse immunodeficiency and treatments like antibiotics for PCP and chemotherapy for KS may retard the immune system further.

For that reason, interferon is being tested in experimental studies with KS patients. Interferon is a protein produced naturally in the body in a small quantity by white blood cells. Studies have shown interferon seems to increase the activity of white blood cells to kill enemy cells.

At SF General, Dr. Paul Volberding, a cancer specialist, conducted an eight-week study of 10 KS patients on interferon. Five have shown degrees of response and Volberding said the outlook is "encouraging so far."

As for whether interferon may help the immune system, Volberding said, "To date, there is no strong evidence it will, but that must be qualified. We still only have primitive means to study the immune system. It is possible interferon is helping some part of the immune system; we have no way of checking yet."

The response to the AIDS phenomenon has not always been sympathetic. Moral Majority types distributed literature in Los Angeles saying gays brought the disease upon themselves and were now inflicting it on the rest of society.

Ed Power, coordinator of operations for the KS Research and Education Foundation, said the foundation received "death threats from crazy, religious people," The first letter received was signed, "Just Call Me Normal, East Bay" and said AIDS was God's way of ridding the world of gays. The letter ended with, "P.S. The only good gay is a dead gay."

Power, who is homosexual, believes AIDS is "an issue that can cross lines which divided the gay community in the past." He noted that two Bay Area gay organizations have raised $10,000 for AIDS.

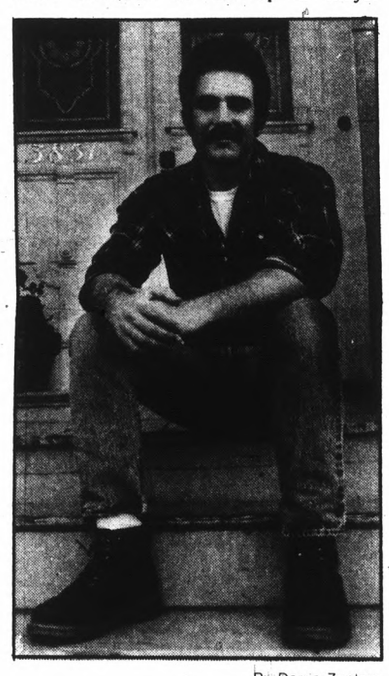
But Geary, who is also homosexual, sees a different picture. "Many in the gay community are in denial about AIDS. They have adopted a protective mechanism, believing that if they do not acknowledge the existence of the disease, they cannot catch it.

"In the beginning, I wanted the AIDS patients to be different — for them to be heavy drug users and extremely promiscuous — but most were not. I saw no difference between them and me. It made me feel very vulnerable and fearful."

Doctors say AIDS is clearly not restricted to one specific type of person. To lower the risk of contracting the syndrome, doctors advise against anonymous sexual contacts and large numbers of sex partners. They also advise practicing scrupulous hygiene, maintaining proper diet, sleep and exercise, in order to keep immunity levels as high as possible.

Conant said a colleague who was speaking before an audience, gave this thought-provoking advice, "He said if you're ever going to get married or settle down with someone, this would be a good winter to do it.

Interferon adds another chapter to a writer's life



By Darrin Zuelow

"All the articles I read about Kaposi's Sarcoma said the people who got it did a lot of sex and drugs," said Turner, 34. "I thought, 'that's not me.' I thought I had nothing to worry about."

As he relaxed outside on his porch in the warm sunlight, gazing at the bright blossoms in his garden and playing with his two feline friends, Bogart and Bacall, Dan Turner seemed to have an idyllic, carefree existence.

He used to think he did too, until December when he noticed two small reddish-purple spots on his right ankle.

When he rolled up his pants-leg, it was apparent why he initially had little concern. The spots looked more like pimples or flea bites than some rare form of cancer.

"All the articles I read about Kaposi's sarcoma said the people who got it did a lot of sex and hard drugs," said Turner, 34. "I thought, 'that's not me.' I thought I had nothing to worry about."

But in January, when he discovered more lesions on his lower right leg, he began to worry. He went to his private doctor who did a biopsy and sent the culture to University of California Medical Center. A week later the diagnosis was confirmed — Kaposi's sarcoma.

"I was surprised as opposed to shocked," he said. "That first month, it was as if my life flashed before my eyes everyday. Suddenly goals became in jeopardy. I became more aware of living, more reflective of the past."

Turner looked to the past to discover why and when he had fallen victim to Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. He scanned the pages of his 1981 diary and found some possibilities.

He remembered how stressful last year was. He lost a job, worked eight hours a day at odd ones, and would then work until 2 a.m. at home on his writing. Sleep and balanced meals were scarce.

He recalled spending two weeks in New York and having sexual contact there. New York was the first place AIDS was encountered and even now, still leads in the number of cases.

He remembered that summer he suffered eyelid, parasitic and rectal yeast infections — problems he never had before. These may have been early indictators his immune system was not functioning properly. Six months later he noticed the lesions.

Turner's doctors detected the cancer early. Two weeks of testing at UC Medical Center and SF General Hospital included $1,500 worth of blood tests — 15 test tubes of his blood were sent all across the country for research. Doctors conducted numerous internal scans to determine if the lesions were present inside his body. Fortunately for him, they were not.

But in February he noticed a couple of spots on his left bicep. A month later he began chemotherapy treatment. Once a week, for 16 weeks, he received 6 to 8 cc of Vinblastin, a chemotheraphy drug, intravenously.

Though the chemotherapy seemed to stop the cancer's spread, Turner requested to take part in the interferon experimental study at SF General Hospital in August.

He became one of 10 patients in the eight-week study. Five patients received 2 million units by injection and the other five received 100 million units intravenously. Treatment was administered five days a week, every other week.

Interferon is experimental because it is not licensed by the Food and Drug Administration. Studies of the drug have been inconclusive, but it has been touted as the new "miracle cure." Despite this Turner approached the study with levelheadedness.

"Studies have shown it's helped some people and not helped others so I didn't see it as some great cure-all," he said. "I felt I'd rather try it and get off chemotherapy because chemotherapy is a chemical whereas interferon is already produced naturally in the body. I've had no bad reaction to either treatment," he said.

Side effects of interferon can include fever and chills depending on the patient's metabolism.

According to Dr. Paul Volberding, who headed the interferon study at SF General Hospital, three of the high dose patients and two of the low dose patients have shown some response to the treatment. Turner was one of those responding to the low dose. His cancer has not spread and the lesions have become smaller.

Two weeks ago, after the Schering Corporation of New Jersey, which manufactures interferon, decided to allow those responding to treatment to continue, Turner began treatment again. All interferon used in medical studies is provided free by the companies producing it, and Volberding said that is fortunate since a shot of interferon would cost about $1,000 to $2,000.

Someday, Turner, a writer-composer, would like to write an article or book about his experiences with the illness. He would call it, "KS — A Personal Challenge."

"In some ways I don't want to dwell on it," he said. "But I don't feel I'm in real danger anymore. I feel pretty confident this is merely a chapter in my life, not the last page of it."

—C.J.

Deadly cancer alters two men's lives, but supporting friendships ease pain

Whenever Bob Reynolds thinks of Pac-Man, he visualizes a big yellow mouth gobbling up cancer cells in his body, not energizer dots and colorful monsters. To him it is not just a popular video game, but also a source of inspiration.

Reynolds, 36, and his friend Andrew Small, 30, sat together in his living room with its orange sherbet walls, aquarium of goldfish and vase of fresh flowers. Pac-Man greeting cards, coffee mugs and toys are scattered about the house.

For the past two-and-a-half months, it has been chemotherapy, not a yellow video creature, which has been fighting the Kaposi's sarcoma they both have.

Though there were times Reynolds' white cell count dropped so low he could not be given the treatment, the chemotherapy seems to have helped him and Small. Reynolds, who had six lesions, now has only one. Small, whose two lesions were removed in biopsies, has experienced no new outbreaks.

Both men discovered the spots on their lower legs in March. Reynolds knew what they were but refused to face the truth. But after two months with the flat lesions still present, he knew he had to see a doctor.

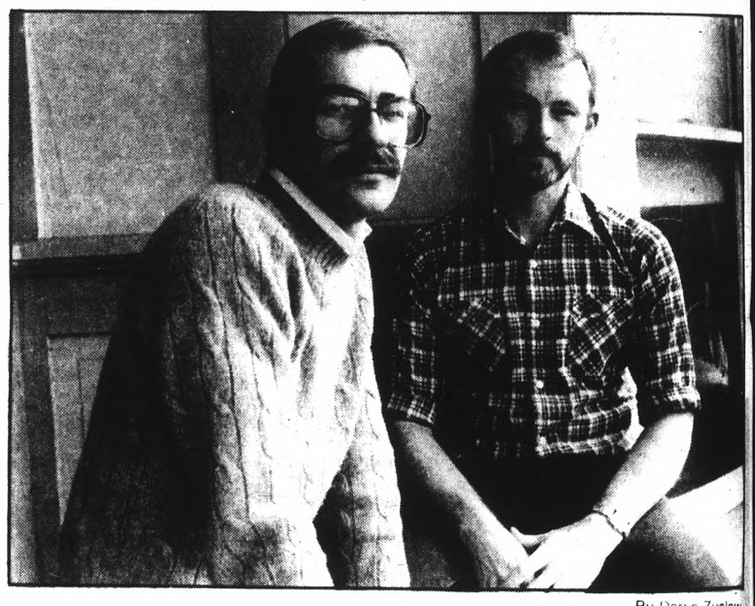
Small first showed the dime-sized, wart-like lesions to his boss. Small had thought they were merely a reaction to the sun, but his boss suspected what they were. She told him she practically cried after seeing them.

In July, Small was diagnosed. "I kept thinking, 'No, they've made a mistake' and that they'd call me back next week and say they were sorry," he said.

But when that never happened, he had to accept the outcome. "I thought, 'Jesus Christ, I just want to have your basic everyday life' and I know I can't," said Small. "It brought me face to face with my own mortality. It's not thinking in terms of dying at 85 but thinking, 'Wow, am I going to see my next birthday?"

When his depression became so severe that he found himself asking whether anything was really important anymore, he went to the Shanti Project, an organization providing counseling to individuals with life-threatening illnesses.

It was in an Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome support group that Small met Reynolds. A strong friendship grew as Small realized he found someone who could understand what he was going through.



By Darrin Zuelow

Andrew Small and Bob Reynolds face illness with optimism.

"Friends have been real supportive but almost too much so," said Small. "They're always saying, 'There's this book you should read,' or, 'Of course, everything's going to be just fine.' There's just a sense of denial of the seriousness of it all."

Reynolds told his closest friends in person about his illness but when that became too emotionally draining for him, he began writing letters to them instead. He found that social acquaintances offered more support than close friends, perhaps because those who know him best began to realize AIDS was not merely a word in a newspaper article anymore but a real part of their own lives.

At least one person, however, has stayed by Reynolds — his lover of three-and-a-half years. They continue to have sex together but, said Reynolds, "I don't feel the need as much as I used to. What do they say? A little less horny with age?"

For Small, the situation has changed completely. For two-and-a-half months, since he was diagnosed, he has abstained from sex.

"I'm concerned about possibly transmitting AIDS," he said. "But my major concern is picking up someone else's cold, flu bug or hepatitis. I don't want to have to deal with that the way my immune system is now."

As for whether his celibacy will be permanent, Small said, "I have no idea. But so many gyrations to go through now makes sex not worth it."

In the beginning doctors told AIDS patients their sex lives need not be changed. But later, when more cases began appearing, doctors advised having sex only if a patient already had an ongoing relationship.

Now doctors say patients can engage in sex but advise against ejaculating. They suggest using a condom and refraining from kissing.

"Doesn't leave much love," said Small.

With the support of each other, friends and family, and a little yellow creature, Reynolds and Small said, "We have been able to find strength we thought we never had."

—C.J.

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Stadium

Continued from page 1.

a bunch of unknowing economic illiterates who are jumping into the fray."

City Planning Director Dean Macris said that it would be virtually impossible to acquire 75 acres of land downtown and that isn't being considered.

The parking would be on a joint-use basis with privately-owned parking structures in the area, most coming from Southern Pacific's Mission Bay project, which is now in the planning stages. Will Dawkins, project manager of the Mission Bay development, said Southern Pacific is willing to let the stadium use the parking structures at night and weekends.

The city estimates that about 15,000 parking spaces would be needed for the stadium. The Mission Bay development would provide 10,000, the rest coming from existing structures and the site itself.

Busch criticized Christopher, saying his remarks in the press have been a "shoot-from-the-hip response from someone who hasn't taken a look at the plan we're presenting."

It is a very interesting plan indeed. One that in its early stages seems almost too good to be true.

Macris singled out three main questions which have to be answered to make a new stadium possible: Can the land for the new stadium be obtained at a reasonable cost? Can the project be privately financed? Can the 75 acres of property Candlestick sits on be sold at a price which would pay for the demolition of the stadium and retire the $20 million bond debt still owed?

One of the main reasons for the proposed China Basin site is land availability. Most of the land designated for the stadium is owned by the city. The rest is owned by Caltrans and the city would work out a land trade with the company. So while the city would be giving up land, no cash would have to be put out.

Another factor in choosing the site is access. Just across the street from the proposed site lies the end of the unfinished Interstate-280 freeway. The plan is to route the freeway into the stadium area, using money originally budgeted for the freeway's completion.

Still, with all the free rides the stadium project appears to be getting, Busch said the financial plan calls for a 25-year lease with a tab of about $19 million a year. Candlestick's current yearly debt is a comparatively low $1.8 million. Most of the cost would have to be privately financed.

"From the outset of this study, the mayor stated that she would be willing to continue the level of annual support for a new stadium that the city is currently giving Candlestick Park," said Reeves. "She has stated quite definitely that she is not interested in seeing money come out of other funds for this kind of project."

The city currently allocates 6.23 percent of the hotel tax to the Candlestick Park fund each year, which usually adds up to between $1.5 million and $2 million.

"No matter how much you love sports, it's still a luxury," said Britt. "We can't take all the money out of the city's budget to pay for this."

The financing plan, which is being done by the Giants, should be completed in February 1983, at about the same time as the city's feasibility study. At that point, Feinstein and the Board of Supervisors will decide whether or not to go ahead with the project. If all goes according to schedule, the stadium would open during the 1986 baseball season.

The Giants are so anxious to make the new stadium idea a reality that they are, in effect, willing to sell the stadium's name to private business interests.

Busch said some nationally-based companies have already expressed interest in a plan which would make the private business the guarantor of the bonds (although in case of default the city would still be the ultimate backer). The company would get a significant tax break and would get to name the stadium.

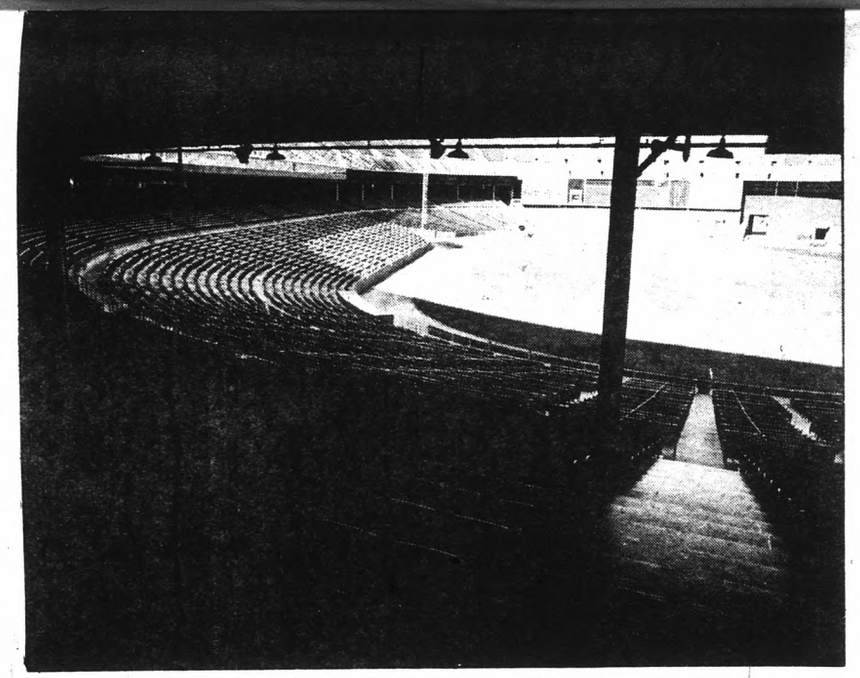
In a project as large as this, the naming of the stadium could become controversial.

"If you start talking about naming it Del Monte Stadium or Bechtel Stadium then that bothers me," said Britt. "But you can't really say until you know what it would be."

"I guess if someone wanted to name it Al Capone Stadium, we'd have some problems," said Macris.

The stadium would seat about 60,000 for baseball, more than the Giants need, said Busch. But a large stadium is necessary in order to have enough seats (more than 70,000) in a football configuration to attract a Super Bowl.

"If we get a first-class stadium, with the climate of this city, Super Bowls could become a regular event in San Francisco," said Britt.



That sure wouldn't hurt the city's economy. According to the Metropolitan Detroit Convention and Visitors Bureau, the 1982 Super Bowl played in the Pontiac Silverdome brought in more than $61 million to the Southeastern Michigan area.

Revenues for the proposed stadium would come from Giants baseball and 49er football games, concerts, trade shows and conventions. The facility would also be able to host soccer, hockey, boxing and basketball.

The Golden State Warriors played in San Francisco for 10 years before moving to the Oakland Coliseum Arena in the 1972-73 season. It is hoped that they would move back if a new stadium were built.

"Right now we're happy at the Coliseum," said Joe Dearborn, the Warrior's director of media service. "But Franklin (team owner Franklin Mieuli) would definitely take a look at what the building had to offer, and what it would mean to play in San Francisco again."

Another source of revenue would be the leasing of 180 luxury suites inside the stadium. Busch said he has received more than 300 written responses showing interest in the boxes, which would be leased for $30,000 a year and generate 5.4 million annually.

Busch estimates that in the first 10 years of the stadium's existence there would still be about $6 million that revenues would not cover. As the years go on, inflation would decrease that debt.

The task force's report said that although further study is necessary, preliminary conversations with developers indicate that the land at Candlestick can be sold at a sufficient price to retire the current bonds.

If the project gets the go-ahead in March, San Francisco voters would decide next November whether the city will sell bonds for the new stadium's construction and whether the Candlestick Park property will be sold to private investors.

Busch said if the new stadium is not built, the idea of doming Candlestick is not out of the question.

"It has to remain some sort of a fallback position," said Busch. "But it is clearly not the ideal solution."

So with all the years of speculation about Candlestick Park, it will be just four months until a decision is reached on building a new stadium, doming Candlestick, or doing nothing.

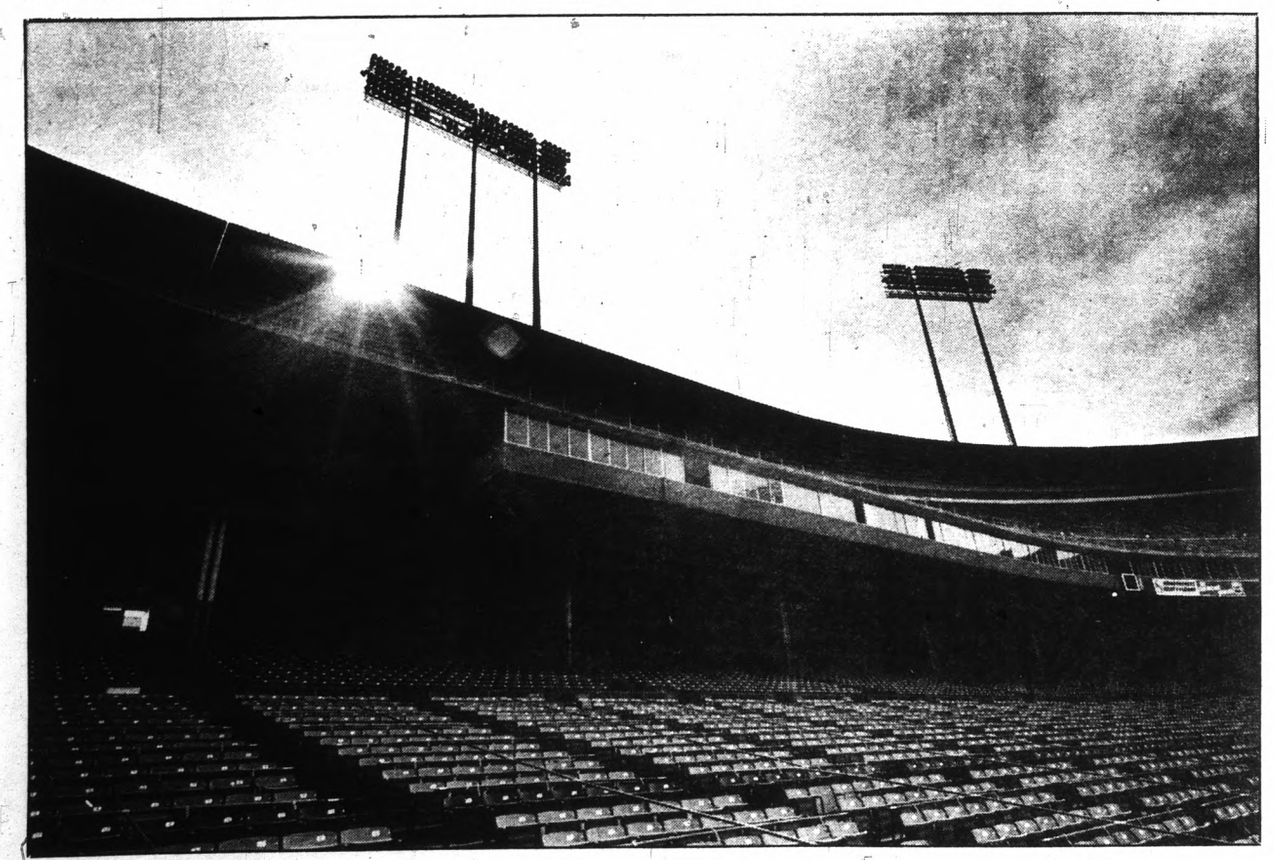
In the event of the latter, Busch said the team would have to re-evaluate its position and consider its options. Among those options would be selling or moving the team. In Busch's opinion, the team could not survive very long in Candlestick Park as it is now.

"If we're ever going to have a stable franchise in this city we're going to have to have a ballpark that works," said Busch. "Candlestick doesn't work."

Giants owner Bob Lurie said, "If we won every game we probably wouldn't have a problem, but that's not going to happen. We've studied everything (about how to boost attendance at Candlestick) and still we have a problem."

There will certainly be criticisms flying around the decision to spend so much money on sports considering today's economic situation. But Busch is ready to answer.

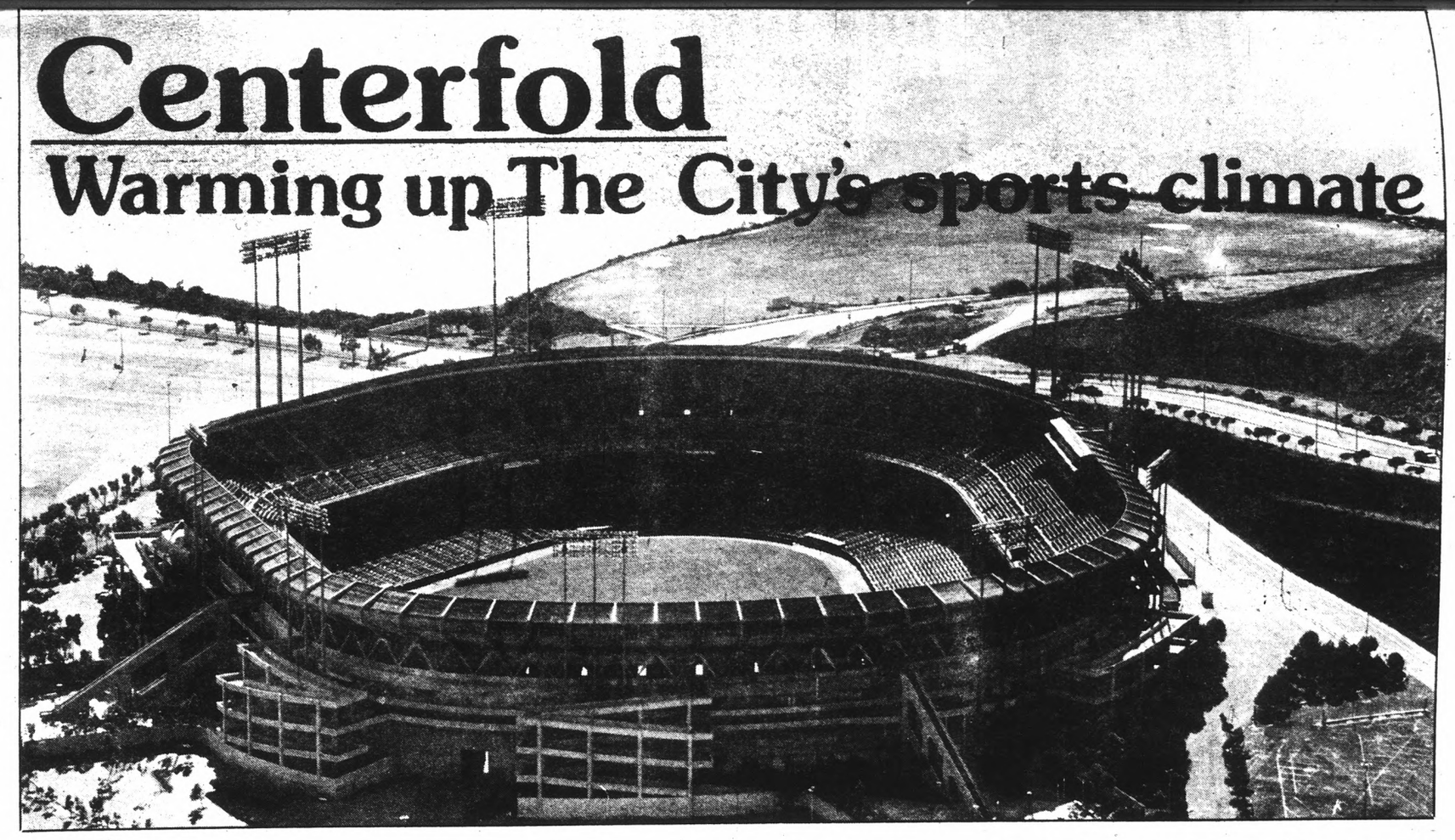
"It's a question of whether or not having a facility of this kind adds to the economic vitality of San Francisco. I think it clearly does."



Above: Dark and lonely passages lead to Candlestick's playing field. Left: Could it soon be the last time the sun rises over Candlestick Park and the rows of seats that have held cheering spectators for many years?

Centerfold

Warming up The City's sports climate



When San Francisco's Candlestick Park opened in 1960, it was filled with a warmth from a community which was still on a honeymoon with its new baseball team — the Giants had arrived from New York two years before.

But it didn't take long for fans to realize that nothing in Candlestick stays warm for very long, and some 20 years of criticism, ridicule and, most important, low attendance has followed.

Aside from the often astonishing winds, charges of poor location and access and inadequate restrooms and concession stands have accompanied most discussions of Candlestick ever since the last seat was installed and the last strip of grass was laid down.

In short, the sentiment has been, that when Candlestick was built, the city that prides itself on knowing how, forgot.

There has been talk of doming Candlestick or building a new stadium all along, but until recently, it was just that — talk.

Last month in the first real step toward a possible solution to a problem which has caused one Giants owner (Horace Stoneham) to sell the team and his successor (Bob Lurie) to lose money consistently, a task force appointed by Mayor Dianne Feinstein has chosen a site for a domed multi-use downtown sports stadium. The stadium would house the Giants baseball team and the San Francisco 49ers football team.

In a report to San Francisco's Recreation and Park Department, (accompanied by a request for $300,000 from a Candlestick Park surplus fund for a feasibility study on a new stadium and doming Candlestick) the task force outlined 10 possible sites in the South of Market Area and chose one as the most desirable.

The 12.5-acre site is bordered by Second, Third and King streets and China Basin, just a fly ball away from the bay. The consensus among those involved in the project is that a new stadium at an estimated cost of $100 million is preferable to doming Candlestick at an estimated $60 million.

Giants' Vice President of Administration Corey Busch said $150 million would be needed for a new stadium. The additional $50 million is needed to cover the annual bond debt until the stadium opens and begins generating revenues. Still Busch prefers the idea of a new stadium rather than doming Candlestick.

"There are a lot of problems at Candlestick that won't be solved with a dome," said Busch, citing problems with parking, location, access and stadium design. "And you're also not going to solve the problem of a stadium that does very little if anything to add to the economy of the city."

Supervisor Harry Britt proposed the idea of a stadium in the South of Market area last February. In fact, the proposed site is within three blocks of his own suggested site.

"Candlestick Park is obsolete. It belongs to another generation," said Britt. "Having a stadium close to the bay is very exciting in terms of aesthetics and it could be the first step toward re-establishing a transbay ferry service."

Britt expects the Board of Supervisors to approve the money for the feasibility study within the next week or two. He added that the stadium would be close enough to downtown to accomplish the original purpose of putting more money into the city's economy.

The theory is that a stadium located near downtown brings more money to local businesses like restaurants and stores.

One example of what a downtown stadium can mean to a city's economy is Cincinnati's Riverfront Stadium, which borders the central business section.

After the stadium opened in 1970, replacing a stadium located on the outskirts of town, a study by the city's Chamber of Commerce reported that the downtown stadium was responsible for a $20 million yearly boost to the city's economy. In 1976, when the Reds won their second consecutive World Series championship, fans poured $46.4 million into the hotel, food and shopping industry.

"We quickly decided that any alternative site to Candlestick should be downtown," said city planner Bob Reeves, who worked on the task force which chose the site. "There's better public transportation, available parking resources, it's close enough to Moscone Center (about five blocks) to augment it as a convention facility and it would boost the city's image."

The site is within two blocks of the Southern Pacific railroad station at 4th and Townsend. It is also seven blocks from the Montgomery Street BART station, where Muni shuttles would transport fans the rest of the way.

One vocal opponent of the new stadium project is former mayor George Christopher. Christopher was mayor of San Francisco when Candlestick was built. He says he doubts if the new stadium can be financed.

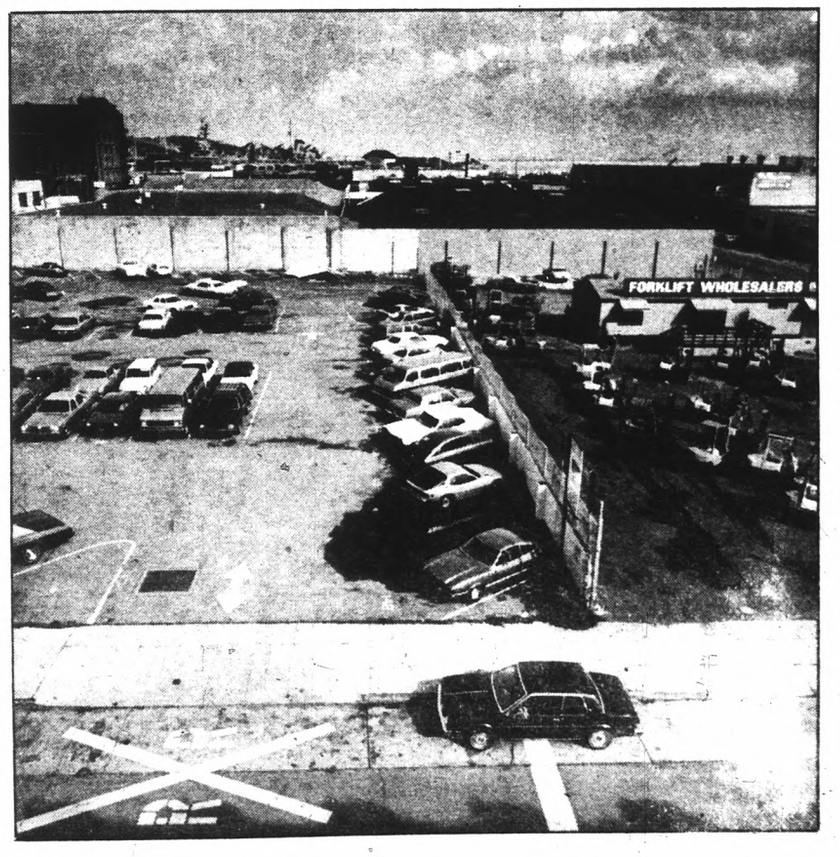
Christopher said he based his criticism of the site on the assumption that, like Candlestick, 75 acres of land would be needed to provide adequate parking.

"It's not a question of aesthetics or sentiment or emotion," said Christopher. "It's a question of economics. The administration should be checking the economic realities of the situation. We're dealing with

See Stadium, page 4.

Text by Barry Locke

Photos by Michael Jacobs



Above: Near the glistening waters of the bay, Candlestick Park stands through the fog, the rain and low attendance. Right: The prospective site for San Francisco's downtown stadium, located at Third Street and China Basin.

NFL strike stings business

By Steve Heilbronner

The grass is mowed one last time before maintenance workers paint numbers, yard-line markings and a 50-by-100 yard boundary to define limits of mobility on this action-packed, injury-prone grid.

But the numbers, injuries and action are absent from the undefined grassy carpet where the only markings consist of lawnmower tire tracks.

Every day, three recreation and park maintenance ground crew workers search for and weed out crabgrass and other blemishes that detract from the Candlestick Park field's appearance.

These workers, along with five maintenance mechanics at Candlestick, aren't losing a dime due to the National Football League players strike.

They are among a small minority of people whose work revolves around professional football but don't lose — regardless of whether a game is played or not.

For each game called off in San Francisco, the city and local businesses lose an estimated $1 million. The loss stretches from hotels that house athletes and fans to parking attendants and additional maintenance workers who sweat a few extra hours a week to supplement their incomes.

Lewis & Taylor Building Maintenance has contracted its services to Candlestick for the past three years. "We provide 75 to 115 workers per game to do post-game general maintenance work at Candlestick," said Bruce Gudmanson of Lewis & Taylor. "That translates to about 750 manhours a game. A lot of our workers have come to rely on those extra hours during the holiday season. Not working those games means cutting into their regular incomes."

Gudmanson also cited Lewis & Taylor's large stockpile of maintenance equipment as a loss in revenues. "We have all this equipment lined up because the strike could end any day. Meanwhile, it's just sitting," he said.

Across the hall from the boiler room at Candlestick Park lie metal shelves stocked with team banners, hats and T-shirts that the H.M. Stevens Company provides fans with during each game.

"We supply all the team names," said Greg Kerwin of Stevens. But the souvenirs, in their eighth week as inventory, are only accumulating dust.

H.M. Stevens sells souvenirs, food and beverages at all Giants and 49ers games and has exclusive rights to sell inside the stadium and in the parking lot. They've been selling at Candlestick since 1972 and their contract expires in 1992.

H.M. Stevens is based in New York City and caters to sports arenas and ballparks in Boston, Houston, New York and Florida. "We even do the Kentucky Derby," Kerwin said.

Stevens "hires out" workers from various unions in the city to run the concessions. The Interstate United Concession Union, Local 2, provides 150 people for each home game to serve hot dogs, peanuts and beer to fans.

"We have a hiring pool of 17,000 union members," said Charles Lamb, president of H.M. Stevens. People are dispatched to different localities around the city. Since Candlestick hasn't needed workers, we've tried to find other avenues of work. But due to the recession, that is becoming more and more difficult," he said.

Lamb said that working at Candlestick has a special appeal to some of the employees. "A lot of the people who work the games are seasonal help and prefer working on weekends. They also enjoy working at the park," he said.

For each 49ers game played in San Francisco, Stevens gives the city about $46,000, according to Robert Mansi, business manager of the San Francisco Recreation and Park Department. "That's about one-fourth of their gross per game," Mansi said.

In addition, the city receives $83,000 per game from the 49ers for the renting of Candlestick and $20,000 in parking fees. An additional $26,000 comes from a 50-cent surcharge on tickets. The $175,600 in revenue per game is approximately what it costs the city to operate and maintain Candlestick.

"There is really no way we can fill that gap," Mansi said. "If the remainder of the season is cancelled we will lose about $1,240,000." The city has already lost about $500,000.

Other substantial losers in the strike are, of course, the players. For every 49ers game that is cancelled, the players as a whole lose about $350,000 in salaries.

Meanwhile,the 28 owners are far better off. They've collected almost $84 million in TV revenues and $200 million in season tickets.

The 49ers owners have an estimated surplus of $10 million from season ticket sales, a fund that, investment analysts say, is probably earning $20,000 a week in interest.

That's not enough interest to pay all the continuing salaries and other costs during the strike. But as long as all NFL team owners have that stockpile of ticket cash in the bank, they won't be struggling to pay their bills.

But the Burlingame Hyatt may begin struggling to pay its bills if the strike doesn't end soon. Each weekend that the 49ers play at home the Hyatt provides the 49ers with 40 rooms at a discount. Last Sunday's cancellation of games was the third time since the strike began that the 49ers have not stayed there.

Mike Schneider, general manager of the Hyatt, said that the 49ers have been staying there for the past 10 seasons. "The 49ers and we are very family-like," Schneider said. "We enjoy having them here and they enjoy us."

Schneider said that the loss of the 49ers business is "not earth-shattering. But we do feel it. We have held the rooms until we were certain that the strike wouldn't be resolved by Sunday," he said. "Some weeks we can make up the loss. Other times we can't. But we still have no regrets about taking their business."

Other local hotels have also suffered due to the strike. The San Francisco Hilton was to house the Los Angeles Rams on Oct. 17. When the game was called off, 100 Hilton rooms that had been reserved by the Rams went unoccupied. In addition, the hotel had to cancel its $16.50 combination Sunday brunch and bus trip to Candlestick. The total loss was several thousand dollars, according to Bruce Gamble, director of marketing for the Hilton.

Still the one-time business venture flop with the L.A. Rams is minor compared with lost advertising revenues of KCBS, the AM radio station that broadcasts all pre-season and regular season 49ers games.

KCBS is not obliged to pay the 49ers for cancelled games, but Bank of America and other big-time advertisers are also not expected to pay KCBS. Although the station would not disclosed the financial terms of their 3-year contract with the 49ers, they did estimate that if the remainder of the season is cancelled, they will lose $600,000 to $700,000 in advertising revenues.

Bill Gilreath, sales manager at KCBS, said that the station has instituted a sports talk show on Saturday nights that helps make up some of the Sunday revenue. "But there's no way we can make up that kind of loss," Gilreath said. "The big advertisers want air time for football games, not talk shows."

But Gilreath said that if the remainder of the season were to be played, "we could probably salvage a substantial amount of those revenues."

Local businesses that rely on sports enthusiasts for their income are having to find ways of filling the gap that the strike has left.

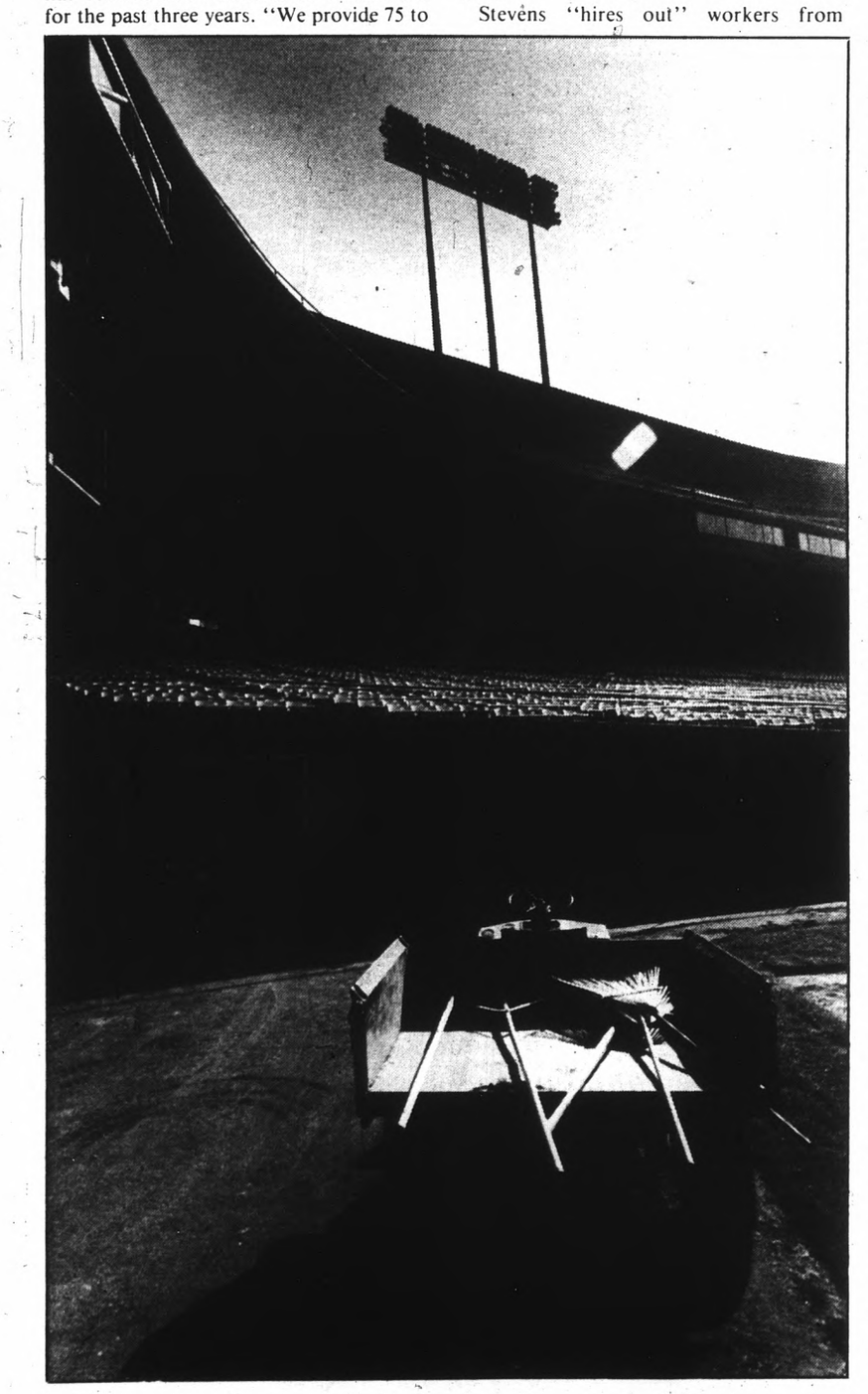
Ken Kingsbury who manages the Locker Room at 774 Market, said that his souvenir shop is offering bargains to lure potential buyers into the shop.

"The rack out front is all discount items," Kingsbury said. "But people just don't buy NFL T-shirts when the NFL is on strike."

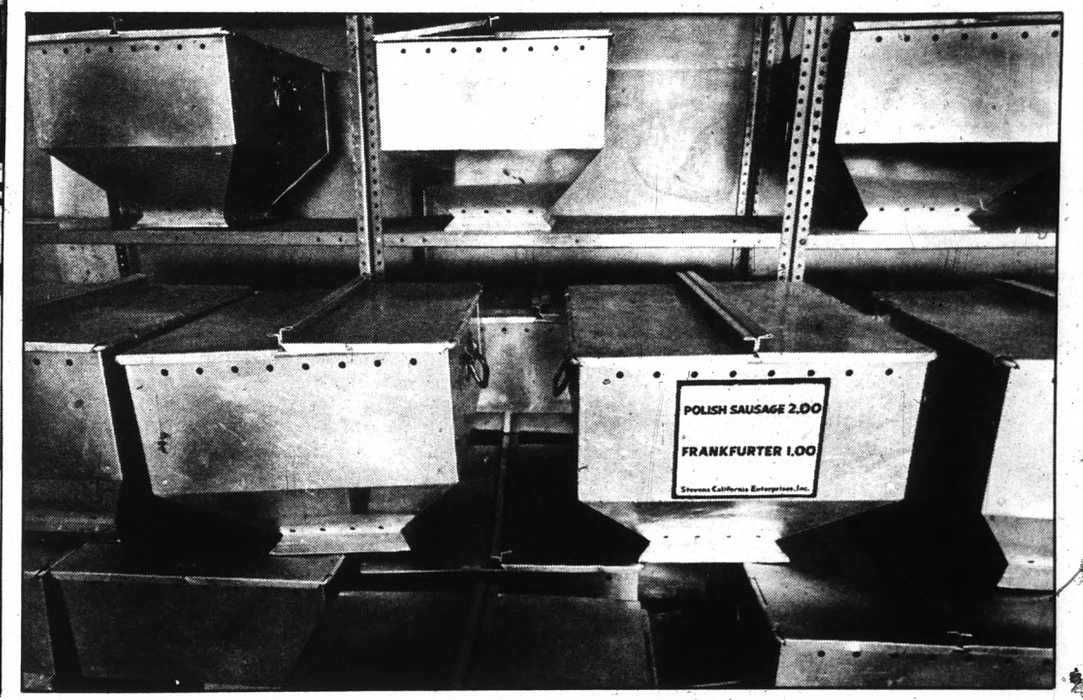
Kingsbury said that business has declined about 20 percent since the strike began. "We're putting out more basketball items to pick up the slack," he said. But Kingsbury is confident that when the strike ends, business will pick up almost immediately. "People are ready for football. After the baseball strike ended in 1981, everyone thought that attendance would be low," he said. "But as it turned out, it was higher than most seasons. The rest of the football season will be the same way."

Meanwhile, $100 million separates the players and owners in the wage-scale agreement which could, as one union leader said, "cancel the season."

And if last Saturday's collapse in negotiations between owners and players is any indication whether the season will resume, Kingsbury might want to take all his football stock off the shelves.



Opposite page: A handful of maintenance workers keep Candlestick mowed and watered. Left: Ken Kingsbury, manager of the Locker Room, says business has declined since the NFL strike. Below: Unused hot dog vendor boxes line the storeroom shelves at Candlestick.



If ballparks could talk...

By Eileen Walsh

Those who believe in omens may find it significant that on April 12, 1960, Richard M. Nixon threw out the first ball of the first game ever played at Candlestick Park.

The Giants beat the St. Louis Cardinals 3-2, but the ballpark, like the vice president, was fated to be a source of unending political controversy.

Ever since Mayor George Christopher lured the Giants from New York in 1958, with a pledge of $5 million toward construction of a new stadium, mayors of San Francisco have grappled with the problems of Candlestick.

Even before it opened, it was unpopular with fans who preferred cozy Seals Stadium at 16th and Bryant, which seated only 22,500. When San Francisco newpapers held a contest to name the new stadium, such suggestions as "Aroma Dell," "Atomic Bomb Stadium," and "Foghorn Flat" expressed fans' displeasure.

But Candlestick — named finally for a species of bird that once flourished in the area but was nearly extinct by 1958 — did fulfill its purpose. It brought the excitement of major league baseball to San Francisco.

And what excitement.

The 1960 opening day Giants lineup included Willie Mays, Willie McCovey and Orlando Cepeda. Within two years manager Alvin Dark would lead his team to a memorable World Series with the New York Yankees, in which the Giants lost the seventh game 1-0 at Candlestick.

In the 1961 All Star game, a balk that almost cost the game was called on Giants pitcher Stu Miller when he was blown off the mound by a gust of wind. But the National League won in the 10th inning when Willie Mays doubled in Hank Aaron to tie, then scored on a single by Roberto Clemente.

The 1965 season, in which the Giants finished second to the Los Angeles Dodgers, featured the famous fifteen-minute brawl touched off when Juan Marichal clobbered Dodger catcher Johnny Roseboro with a bat.

Along with Mays, McCovey, Cepeda and Marichal, the talents of Tito Fuentes, Gaylord Perry and the Alou brothers kept Candlestick attendance at over a million every year.

But while the Giants were prospering, their home stadium was not. Though billed as "San Francisco's Multipurpose Stadium," its 42,500 seats made it inappropriate for events other than ballgames.

And though a sellout crowd of screaming teenagers welcomed the Beatles to San Francisco in 1966, the ballpark was not used otherwise.

Complaints about Candlestick continued, and by 1968, when Richard Nixon was running for president as the "new Nixon," there was talk of a new Candlestick.

After much public debate, including a KTVU poll that indicated that 62 percent of those polled preferred an improved Candlestick more than a new downtown stadium, Mayor Joseph Alioto committed $16 million for expansion and upgrading.

At the same time, the football 49ers signed a 30-year lease to play at Candlestick.

Construction began in 1969 to change the capacity to 55,000 for baseball and 61,000 for football. To improve the view and cut down on the wind, the shape was changed. Artificial turf was installed.

When renovation was completed in 1972, praise was lavish. Giants president Horace Stoneham said, "It's the best ballpark in the country. The new structure cuts way down on the wind."

Architect John Bolles said, "Its beauty is complemented by the ease and speed guests find in entering and leaving the seating section."

But the dissatisfaction of players and fans was soon apparent again. After a 1972 division win by the 49ers, both the Giants and the 49ers slumped, and attendance dropped. Due to the costs of renovation, the city had to subsidize Candlestick.

Mayor George Moscone faced an additional problem in 1976, when LaBatt's Brewery almost bought the Giants and moved them to Toronto, leaving Candlestick unpaid for and without a baseball team. After frantic last-minute negotiations by Moscone, Bob Lurie and Bud Herseth bought the team only hours before the deadline.

With the 49ers as Super Bowl champs and the Giants improving, in January 1982 Mayor Dianne Feinstein formed a committee to see about "rehabilitation of Candlestick Park."

The "rehabilitation" seems to be geared toward replacement.

If it happens, San Francisco, in the words of Richard Nixon, won't have Candlestick to kick around anymore.

Courtesy of Giants

Juan Marichal and John Roseboro fight as Sandy Koufax cuts in.

The BOAR corners slack students

By Audrey Lavin

Of all the beasts at SF State that a student must work around to avoid being bitten, clawed or mangled, the BOAR, aka Board of Appeals and Review, can leave the worst academic scars.

Reviewing applications for university and individual course withdrawals and grade change disputes, the BOAR has final say on student appeals on university rules and regulations.

Students who have neglected the written procedures of the university or have been too ill to abide by them must appeal to the BOAR. The eligibility of a student to change a grade or have a grade erased depends on the particular circumstance, according to Jeff Morrow, the Associated Students representative on the BOAR.

"A shell-shocked freshman will get the benefit of the doubt," Morrow said. "If a first-time freshman screws up and wants to withdraw from school in order to remove the semester from his academic record — we let it go."

The BOAR gets involved only when a student has been denied a change by an instructor, department chairman or school dean. And, according to Morrow, the majority of cases that reach the BOAR are usually two or three years old.

"A student who dropped out of school without following the procedures two years ago and now wants to start again with a clean record — they come to us," said Morrow.

The BOAR is made up of Morrow, Henry Gardner, associate provost of Educational Support Services, Henrietta Schwartz, graduate dean of education, Director of Admissions Deanna Wong, English Professor Benice Biggs, Humanities Professor Ruth Knier and Larry Bliss, coordinator of the Advising Center. Registrar Tom Brown is a non-voting advisor.

Following academic procedures and regulations is the key to staying away from the BOAR, said Brown.

"If a student follows the bulletin and understands the concepts and reasons behind immediate paperwork — they can be saved a lot of appealing in the long run," said Brown.

The BOAR listens to cases presented by Brown, discusses important points and past cases of relevance and then votes to grant or deny the requests. Students never appear in person.

Morrow belives the BOAR is a fairly compassionate animal.

"The majority of its members aren't hard-nosed and they generally agree on decisions," said Morrow. "In the two months I've been on the BOAR, almost all the votes have been unanimous."

Serious drug addiction, unplanned pregnancy and extreme depression have been some of the reassons for withdrawal from the university the BOAR has addressed in its past two meetings.

"It's these kind of cases we are most lenient with," said Morrow. "When this happens to people, they usually don't care about following the proper withdrawal procedures, and end up failing all their classes."

The BOAR usually doesn't ask for proof of a death or a serious illness, according to Morrow. "If a student is willing to go through the hassles of making it to the BOAR, it's enough to ask for," he said.

"If a student wanted to erase last semester because his mother died, we'd say 'Damn, we're sorry,' then erase last semester from his record and probably never know if he was lying or not."

Morrow said it's not death certificates that usually are offered, but stacks of garage receipts from students trying to prove car trouble as the cause of a bad semester.

"We're more sympathetic to a sophomore with financial problems than a sophomore with car trouble," he said.

The BOAR is also easier on students withdrawing from the university entirely than those trying to withdraw from only one class.

"We aren't sympathetic to students trying to selectively improve their records," said Morrow. "If a student takes five courses, passes three and wants to withdraw from two — we draw the line."

Only about 12 cases a month ever reach BOAR. Most students fill out the yellow and white withdrawal form, which requires a signature from the instructor. This results in a W on the semester grade report.

A female sophomore, who refused to be identified, said withdrawing from the university was one of the easiest things she's ever done.

I kept putting it off because I thought it would be a lot of paperwork and a big hassle," she said.

This student followed the proper procedure — a signature from the library saying she had no outstanding fines and one from the financial aid office confirming she wasn't receiving any money.

"I think the administration makes withdrawing sound more complicated than it is to discourage people from dropping out," said the student.

Close to you...

By Richard Brucker

This truck was turning right from Holloway onto 19th Ave. yesterday. The car, driven by SF State employee Charles Hayes, was overlooked. The drivers weren't cited.

Committee formed to name new president

By Simar Khanna

The complete 13-member Presidential Selection Advisory Committee has been selected and procedures to choose Dr. Romberg's successors have begun.

The chancellor's office withheld the names of the trustee representatives until all seven campus representatives had been selected.

With the selection of the final faculty representative, mathematics Professor Frank Sheehan, the chancellor's office announced the committee on Tuesday.

Trustee George Marcus will chair the committee. John O'Connell, Chairman of the CSU Board of Trustees, Wallace Albertson, and Dixon Harwin are the other board members on the PSAC. Chancellor Ann Reynolds and Chico State President Robin Wilson are also on the committee.

The faculty representatives are Becky Loewy, professor of psychology and chairwoman of the Academic Senate, Bernard Goldstein, professor of Biology and Sheehan.

Lana Thomson, administrative assistant to the dean of the School of Humanities, is the staff representative. Associated Students President Jeff Kaiser is the student representative, Steven Doi is representing the Presidential Advisory Board, and John Gilroy is the Alumni Association's representative.

"President Romberg has provided outstanding leadership at San Francisco State," Reynolds said in a formal announcement on Tuesday, "Our goal is to find a successor who can continue the university's development as ably as Dr. Romberg."

The PSAC's first priority is to modify the president's job description so it will comply with the changing needs of the university, according to Loewy. The next step is to advertise the position. The committee expects about 150 applicants, said Loewy.

The committee will have its first meeting near the end of November to discuss qualifications of the prospective president, especially in accordance with the needs of the campus, Loewy said.

Along with the ballots for faculty representatives, faculty members were surveyed about the characteristics they want in the new president and to describe unique characteristics of SF State.

Of 600 faculty members, 200 responded to the questionaire. About 100 noted that SF State has a multicultural student body and 28 percent said the urban location was significant, according to survey results provided by Loewy. Items of concern were inadequate funding, excessive work for inadequate pay, and inadequate facilities.

Openness and good communication skills were the qualities most faculty members wanted to see in the new president. Intelligence, academic credentials and lobbying skills were of secondary importance.

Contrary to these preferences, Kaiser said he would rather have the president lobbying in Sacramento than acting as a politician here on campus.

"Dr. Romberg's major criticism is that he's aloof. They never praised him for working with Sacramento legislators," said Kaiser. "What is he suppose to do, hang around in the pinball alley?" he asked.

Kaiser plans to form a committee of about eight students, representing diverse campus groups, to give him specifics about student needs.

Ph. Ds needed in the 1990s

Mellon Foundation offers fellowships for humanities

By Eileen Walsh

Humanities students who choose not to pursue an advanced degree because of current poor prospects in teaching may want to reconsider. By 1990 they may be in demand.

"I'm convinced that there will be a shortage of faculty by the 1990s," said Richard L. Trapp, chairman of the Classics and World and Comparative Literature departments at SF State.

"The majority of those teaching now finished their doctorates around 1953-55. That's getting to be 30 years ago, and a great number of people will be retiring," he said.

Concern that there will be no one to replace the retiring professors has prompted the Andrew M. Mellon Foundation to establish a new program of graduate fellowships in the humanities beginning in 1983. Grants will be awarded to 100 to 125 students starting graduate study.

According to an article in The Chronicle of Higher Education Oct. 6, the fellowships program resulted from concern on the part of foundation administrators and faculty from major universities, such as Princeton and the University of Chicago, over the future of higher education in the humanities.

Aside from dwindling enrollment, there is worry that faculty actively discourage undergraduates from seeking advanced degrees in the humanities.

Arthur B. Chandler, chairman of the Humanities Department at SF State, said that is not the case here. "In talking to prospective students, we try to adjust their sense of reality about the teaching field," he said.

"But there are other reasons for studying the humanities, such as overall life enrichment. For those with a specific vocational goal there is the whole non-profit sector, with museums and historical societies.

In the Classics Department, said Trapp, there has been little change in enrollment over the last 10 years, but there might be a need for "a little more positive encouragement for students to seek Ph.Ds."

Another concern expressed by Robert Goheen, Mellon Foundation program director, was that the students enrolled in the humanities are not the brightest. Career-oriented studies such as law and medicine are taking the best students away from preparing for college teaching.

"I disagree with that," said Trapp. "I think we've always done well as far as IQ is concerned."

Chandler said there always has been a range among students. "I don't ask myself that kind of question," he said. "Some we see are bright and capable, and some have gone on to do well."

But those who go on to teach currently find few positions, and the deans of some humaities departments worry about a lack of innovative ideas in departments dominated by older professors.

"The budget cuts really eliminated the number of people who come in with younger ideas," said Trapp. "That's too bad."

Not so in humanities, said Chandler. "Oddly enough, the tightening has led to hiring a lot of young people as lecturers in the past few years. It's certainly not the position they would like to have, but it has given us a whole variety of people we would not otherwise have had."

Because of these problems in the humanities, the Mellon Foundation and some department members fear that by the 1990s there will be too few people skilled in teaching. Those with advanced degrees may have their choice of jobs.

Chandler said that even if this is not the case, students can benefit from studying the humanities.

"Even working in business, an individual can keep a humanities perspective," he said. "It's not always a career. Just for a broad general education, a humanistic liberal perspective is the way to go."

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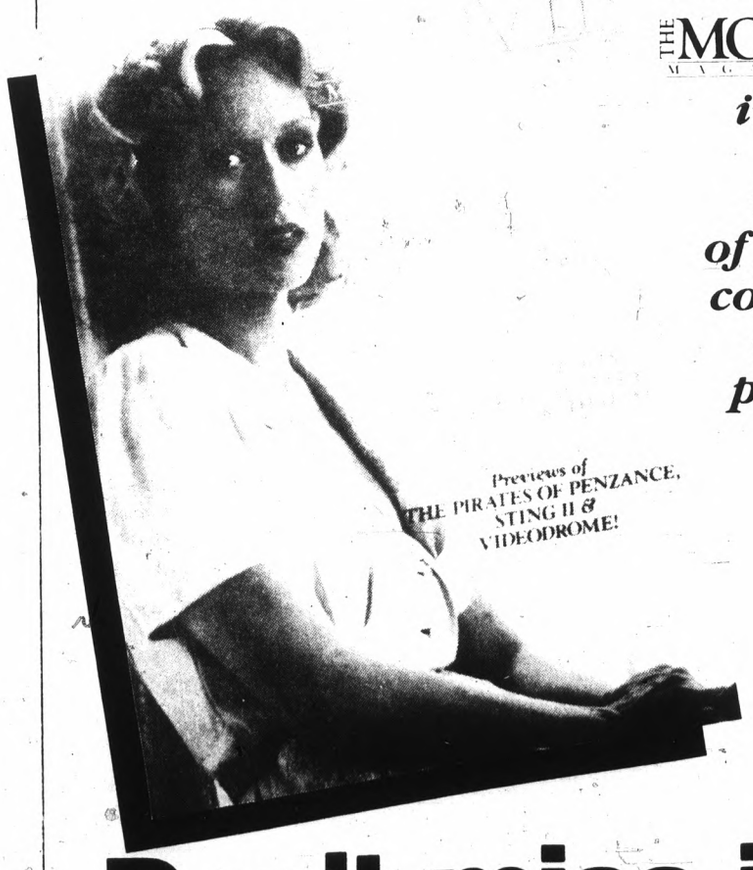

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Reagan and GOP get cold warning from rising coalition

By Steve Greaves

News Analysis

Organized women, peace and labor activists and environmentalists voting mostly Democratic this year proved to be significant new forces in electoral politics — forces likely to bear even greater importance in 1984.

Several voter messages are clear from the elections.

Millions of voters in California, seven other states and 30 counties and cities, including Washington, D.C., Chicago, Denver, Miami and Philadelphia, passed nuclear freeze resolutions calling for the president to join with the Soviet Union in a bilateral, mutually verifiable halt on the production, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons.

Dozens of churches, trade unions, women's groups, environmentalists and professional organizations backing freeze resolutions joined a still-growing coalition, Citizens Against Nuclear War (CAN), early last month.

Among the CAN member groups are the Newspaper Guild, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the International Association of Machinists, the National Council of Senior Citizens and the National Education Association.

CAN director Karen Mulhauser said the group provides "a link between the arms control community and organizations that have been around a long time with a broader agenda, such as labor, professional or women's groups."

Freeze supporters say their success is the largest single-issue referendum in the nation's history. They point out that Reagan failed to prevent the initiative's success even in his home state.

A similar freeze resolution in the U.S. House of Representatives lost by only two votes last August. Freeze leaders hope the more liberal post-election House will pass the freeze in 1983.

Another possible shift in the Reagan administration's fortunes appeared on the environmental front.

The San Francisco-based Sierra Club endorsed 170 Congressional candidates — 80 percent of whom were elected — said political director Robert Kutler.

"We managed to protect all our friends in Congress and helped elect 10 new congressmen," he said. "Many politicians didn't take us seriously. Now they can't afford to deny the importance of the environment in elections."

Kutler said the election results presage a stronger bipartisan support for environmental protection. This year, the Sierra Club endorsed mostly Democrats, working closely with labor, feminists and peace groups in congressional races such as Phil Burton's and Barbara Boxer's in San Francisco.

"In better than nine out of 10 races, labor and environmentalists worked on the same campaigns," Kutler said.

"We worked on a lot of the same races for the same reasons," said Lisa Katz, political action director for the National Organization for Women in California. "Reagan's economic policies have been devastating to all of us. About 75 percent of the poor people in this country are women."

"Women tend more often than men to vote for peace and environmental issues," said Ann Clifton, public relations director of the California League of Women Voters.

Labor, women and peace and environmental activists tend to share concerns, said Bob Chlopak, political director for Friends of the Earth, an environmental organization based in San Francisco.

Encouraged by his group's successes last week — 34 of the 48 congressional candidates FOE endorsed won — Chlopak said the overlapping of constituencies with one another "is a hopeful sign of things to come."

Linda Post is also hopeful. President of the National Women's Political Caucus, she said many progressive women are just starting to become politically active. She cited Barbara Boxer's recent $100-a-plate dinner which drew 500 women.

"We're not talking about labor or anybody's wife. These were independent businesswomen," Post said. "I'd call that new money."

Post said she expects that in the coming months, women's organizations will be working closely with labor on issues of comparable worth and equal pay, rent control, affirmative action and child care.

"We still call these 'women's issues,' " said Frank Kieliger, an aide to Phil Burton. "But I think they're human issues. It's just that women have taken the lead in recognizing that."

Kieliger noted, however, that California, often called the nation's trend-setting state, did not elect a governor or senator who identifies very closely with these "human" issues.

FOE founder Dave Brower said, "George Deukmejian wants to do to California what James Watt is doing to the United States."

He cited the governor-elect's support for nuclear power, offshore drilling along the California coast, dismantling of the state coastal commission and the Peripheral Canal as examples of an anti-environment stance.

However, Jeffrey Knight, executive director of FOE, said the conservationist-backed new state attorney general, Democrat John Van de Kamp, may provide a ray of environmental hope.

"Van de Kamp is independent and could do a lot to check or reverse the Duke's anti-environmental policies," Knight said. He said Van de Kamp has pledged to protect the environment against government and private encroachment.

With such an attorney general, a razor-thin electoral victory and a Democratic state legislature, Deukmejian — like Reagan — has his job cut out for him.

Jeffrey Knight, FOE head.

Judge urges recognition for Asian-Americans

By Heidi Novotny

Asian affirmative action is in the United States' best interest, said San Francisco Judge Harry Low in a free lecture about Asians in San Francisco Tuesday in Knuth Hall.

Low's speech, "Asians and the Law in San Francisco: A Historical and Contemporary Perspective," was the second annual Alvin Fine Lecture. Fine is a professor emeritus of humanities who taught at SF State from 1965 to 1980. In 1966, Fine originated the highly popular humanities course, "San Francisco."

Low said in spite of claims that Asians are well integrated in California's society, a 1982 Field Poll shows "minorities need to work harder."

The poll indicates that 8 percent of California voters would not vote for an Asian candidate compared to 5 percent who would not vote for a black candidate.

"The Ku Klux Klan's activities against Asians in Southern California are a frightening reminder of the days when 'yellow peril' was a winning campaign slogan," said Low.

California's history shows that in economically sound times, Asians were appreciated for their "thrift, sobriety, industry and orderly behavior. But in bad times, economically dissatisfied people look for scapegoats," he said.

According to Low, Asians will be the state's second largest minority by the year 2000, and their median age will be 33, which is younger than the projected Caucasian median age. Asians will be more visible in the California labor market, which will provide 20 percent of the nation's jobs, he said.

"Much of California's policy will determine whether these minorities will advance and whether California will reach its full potential," he said.

Low stressed that police officers, military leaders and businessmen need to "reflect the racial mixture of the community in order for the United States to be effective in this internationally dependent world.

"Affirmative action is not preferential treatment," he said. When Asians came to America during the Gold Rush, "they were unusual adventurers. Today they are challenged to demonstrate that they are worthy of that opportunity. And America needs to provide that opportunity," said Low.

Since 1975 Low has presided over the quarterly Court of Historical Review, a sometimes-humorous noontime court that re-examines and corrects controversial aspects of San Francisco's colorful history.

Occasionally the hearings, which are enacted by prominent San Franciscans attempt to remove a stigma or clear reputation.

The rest of the time, Low serves in more serious tribunal, the San Francisco Juvenile Courts.

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Mon.-Thu.	8 a.m. — 2 a.m.
Fri.	8 a.m. — 5 p.m.
Sat.	10 a.m. — 5 p.m.
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Learning Center Lab — Lib. 432

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Fri.	9 a.m. — 4:30 p.m.
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Psychology Lab — PSY 329

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Sat.	8:30 a.m. — 12:30 p.m.
Sun.	closed

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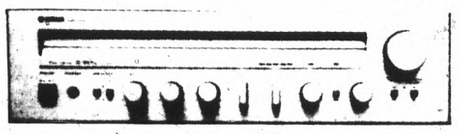

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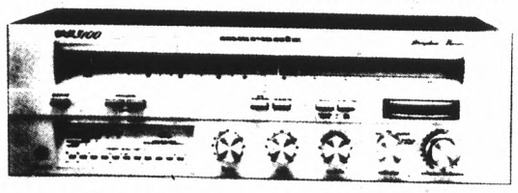

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nickel's notebook

'cause breaking up is hard to do

By Scott Nickel

Relationships. Aren't they great? The love, the laughter, the gut-wrenching trauma when it all falls apart and goes down the toilet.

Yes, everything dies, baby, that's a fact, and everyone at some time has a relationship that goes down like a dive bombing Stuka.

Mine was last summer. Things went boom with a capital "B." There are many things that cause a break up — bits and pieces of things that rise up like a wave and hit you when your back is turned.

Little things, like fighting over which TV channel to watch, leaving the bathroom a mess, or having the girl you're living with tell you she'll be home late because she has a "date." Subtle stuff like that somehow wrecks a relationship.

Around and around. These are the marathon, enervating, and usually pointless discussions at 3 a.m. when you discuss each other's "real feelings." You end up rationalizing and dissecting everything, and you still break up.

Meltdown — this is the climax, the big one, the grand melodramatic "break up scene." At times like this, you really wish there was a soundtrack to your life; background music with real smoky, overblown saxophones that would just wring every last drop of pathos and drama out of the whole deal.

You try to pull off the big scene like the ones you've seen in countless lurid old movies. You go for the ultimatum; "Alright, I'm laying down the law. It's either him or me." Of course, this doesn't work. Undoubtedly, she stares at you coldly and tells you to take a hike, and it wouldn't be so very bad if there was background music and you didn't have to sit there in stupid silence like a jerk.

"Let's still be friends." It's very admirable to try to be amicable through the slash-and-burn finale of a relationship, but it generally doesn't work. Remaining friends wouldn't be so bad, but it becomes such a self-concious and demeaning thing; it's like you have a terminal disease or something, like she's humoring you because she thinks you're really pathetic and doesn't know exactly what to do with you.

The split. This is where you run into major problems, the actual, physical act of breaking up. Any last attempts at ending amicably stop here, and you really see how petty you both can get. You argue over everything. Who gets the couch, the bed, the soup bowls, the dust in the corner. My ex-girlfriend even took half the food with her when she left.

The aftermath. Finally, when it's all over, you can sit back, open a bottle of whiskey, and get real boozy and reflective. You put some real slow and sad "break-up records" on the stereo, and just lay back and wallow in it all; and you swear that this is the last time you're ever getting involved. You're through. Never again . . .

Never again, of course, until the next time you fall in love.

Relationships. Aren't they great?

Graduate student takes ex-landlord to court over eviction and principles

By Don Watts

SF State graduate student Gwen Carmen is prepared to take her ex-landlord to the mat on Nov. 18, when her lawsuit for wrongful eviction comes to trial in San Francisco.

Carmen, 34, who supports herself as a writer and substitute teacher, said she was told to vacate the apartment she had occupied for six and a half years because her landlord, James Tischler, wanted to move in.

Although San Francisco's rent stabilization law protects tenants from unwarranted eviction, they can be required to vacate if the landlord or a close relative wants to move in.

Carmen had no alternative but to move, and on Sept. 1, 1980, she vacated the four-room apartment at 3955 17th St.

After what she described as a lot of "emotional stress" she found an apartment in Noe Valley for $350 a month.

She said she was still upset about the move when friends from the 17th Street building called to tell her Tischler had never moved in, but had instead rented the apartment to someone else.

"They thought what he did was real jerky," she said. "I was paying $375 a month, but after I moved out the rent went up to $600, and now it's up to $640."

Carmen is convinced she was told to move so the landlord could raise the rent. She believes she was singled out for eviction because of a landlord-tenant meeting she organized in 1979, shortly after Tischler bought the building.

"There had been a lot of burglaries in the neighborhood," she said. "We had all just received a rent increase and we had never met the landlord, so I organized a meeting with Tischler in the manager's apartment."

Carmen said the meeting with Tischler was uneventful, but she believes he wanted her out of the building because she organized it.

She said the more she thought about the situation after she moved, the madder she got. She decided to sue Tischler for damages in December 1981.

Tischler was unavailable for comment on the suit, and his attorney, Jack Sendell, refused to talk about a pending case.

Sarge Holtzman, Carmen's attorney said he's optimistic they will win the suit. Although the complaint does not demand a specific amount of damages, he expects his client will win several thousand dollars.

"What is at issue here is that the landlord profited by the circumstances when Gwen moved out," he said. "After she moved the rent almost doubled. These types of suits are needed to discourage landlords from taking advantage of loopholes in the law."

Carmen said Tischler has already offered her $1,000 and an apartment in the 17th Street building at her old rent of $375 a month if she will drop the suit. But she said she turned the offer down because she still wants her day in court.

"I really feel strongly about this," she said. "I see a lot of families being forced out of the Bay Area by high rents. I want to see justice served and the loopholes closed. If I was elderly, non-English speaking or a mother with children, I would have been in real trouble.

"He did wrong and he should be punished by the courts."

SF State student Gwen Carman claims she was illegally evicted from this house. She is taking her landlord to court.

This Week

Today

Sigma Delta Chi and the Journalism Department will sponsor a **Media Internship Forum,** 2 to 4 p.m. in SU B-116.

The Leopard Set will perform tonight at 9 p.m. at the Valencia Rose Cafe, 766 Valencia St., $2 admission.

Ecumenical House holds a **Draft Information Center** every week, 4 to 7 p.m. at the Ecumenical House.

The **AS legislature** meets at 5 p.m. in SU conference rooms A-E.

Taps, starring Timothy Hutton and George C. Scott will be shown today at 4 and 7 p.m. in the Barbary Coast, $1.50 students and $2 general admission.

The Union Depot presents the rock new wave band **Jack Face** 5 to 7 p.m., free.

The **Re-entry Students Program will present an Identifying Your Skills Workshop** from 3 to 4:30 p.m. in Old Adm. 228

Stop The World, I Want to Get Off! opens tonight (through Nov. 21) at 8 p.m. in McKenna Theater, $4 students.

The Poetry Center will sponsor a reading by **Burghild Holzer, Stefanie Marlis, the 1981 Joseph Henry Jackson Award winner and Franz Wright** at 12:30 p.m. in the SU Alumni room.

The Career Center presents **Graduate Professional Information Day** from 9:30 to 3 p.m. in the Student Union.

Academic Affairs meets at 5 p.m. in SU conference rooms A-E.

La Raza Organization meets 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. in SU B-116.

Friday

Taps will be shown again at 4 and 7 p.m. in the Barbary Coast $1.50 students and $2 general.

The Career Center presents **Interviewing Techniques** from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. in Old Adm. 228.

SUGB will hold a master plan meeting from 3:30 to 5 p.m. in SU B-119.

The Women's Center will present **Sukay: Musica De Los Andes** from noon to 1 p.m. in the Barbary Coast free.

Monday

The Freeze Campaign for World Survival will meet today at 5:30 p.m. at the Ecumenical House.

Amnesty International will meet at 3:30 p.m. at the Ecumenical House.

The Women's Center and Students for a United Ireland present a lecture, **The Role of Women in Irish Liberation struggles** from noon to 2 p.m. in HLL 130.

EROS presents a workshop, **What About Bisexuality?** from 10 a.m. to noon, in SU conference rooms A-E.

The **Women's Center Rap Group** meets at 1:30 p.m. in SU B-118.

Tuesday

Amnesty International presents a forum on **Human Rights in the Phillipines** and a **BBC documentary on human rights violations in the Phillipines.** Joel Rocamora, a former political prisoner will speak from 1 to 3 p.m. in the Barbary Coast.

Showcase Theater presents August Strindberg's **Miss Julie** at 1 p.m. in the Studio Theater free.

The Student Union Free Film Series presents **Ordet** by Carl Dreyer, **Runaway** by Stan Lauder and **Highway Landscape** by J.J. Murphy, from 5 to 7 p.m. in SU conference rooms A-E.

The Union Depot presents **Midnight Express** from 5 to 7 p.m. in the Union Depot free.

The **SF State Percussion Ensemble** will perform at 8 p.m. in Knuth Hall $3.50 general admission.

Disabled Student Services presents **Disabled Student Services Awareness Fair** from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in the SU basement.

Wednesday

The Ecumenical House sponsors **theology discussions** at 3 p.m. at the Ecumenical House.

The Union Depot presents its **weekly rock-video** night from 5 to 7 p.m.

The Music department presents **chamber music** in Knuth Hall at 1 p.m.

The Staff Development workshops present **Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation** from 1 to 4:30 p.m. Call 469-2364 for more information.

AS Performing Arts presents **Two Views on Women. Phyllis Schlafly** and **Deidre English** will debate at 8 p.m. in the Gym $5 general admission and $3 students.

Disabled Students Services will hold their **7th Annual Open House** from 2 to 5 p.m. in Lib. 36.

Compiled by Cindy Miller

Product safety policy outlined by commission

Safety chief plans to work with industry

By James Turner

From chain saws to children's toys, consumer products are subject to safety regulations — either voluntary or mandatory.

At a conference entitled "What's Safe? — The Government View of Product Safety," Nancy Harvey Steorts, chairwoman of the national Consumer Product Safety Commission spoke about the current government position regarding product safety.

Addressing the Public Relations Society of America's 35th national convention, in San Francisco this week, she said, "I firmly believe there is a new atmosphere across the country to decrease government regulation and make government more responsive to the people.

"When I was appointed by President Reagan to this position, I felt the era of confrontation was past. Today we are in an era of cooperation between government, the consumer and the affected industry. I am pledged to work closely with industry," she said.

The commission has the power to ask manufacturers to recall or to ban a product.

"Companies are getting better. Manufacturers are getting more safety conscious and are doing much more research," said Steorts.

"To put it simply, and in terms of the mandate of the commission, a product is safe when it presents no unreasonable risk of injury to the consumer," she said.

Steorts would like to see businesses respond to several ideas the commission has outlined for the coming year.

"Selling safety" is one of those ideas. The concept of selling safety to the consumer, and the idea it can produce a bottom line benefit, is not new in product merchandising. But it is receiving increased attention in a climate that . . . focuses on safety," she said.

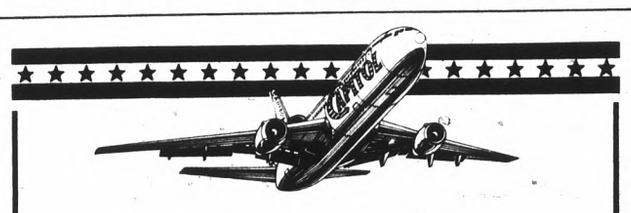
"The point is a product's safety features can be a marketing tool because they give a product 'added value.' If promoted properly, these features will make one product more desirable than another."

Another idea is to find ways of improving product recalls. Recall efforts have not been entirely successful, with returns averaging 15 percent to 20 percent and falling as low as 1 percent.

"One way CPSC can provide help is by using comsumer deputies to supplement recall efforts. Our thought is to have these deputies contact officials and consumer groups to reach families that would not be otherwise contacted," said Steorts.

CPSC's priority projects include:

- Children's exposure to carcinogens. The commission will evaluate the extent to which children are exposed to potential cancer-causing substances in such objects as teething rings, rattles and toys.
- Poisonous substances. The commission will attempt to further reduce accidental ingestion of poisonous substances by seeing that tamper proof and child resistant closures come into more widespread use.
- Heating equipment fires. The commission will work with industries to try and develop safer heating appliances. The incidence of home heating fires has risen 60 percent.
- Chain saws. Chain saws sometimes have a strong kickback toward the user and can cause serious injuries. The commission will continue working with the industry on a voluntary basis to reduce kickback.
- Smoke detectors. The commission recently voted to allocate $250,000 to launch a campaign to get a smoke detector into every home in the country.



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Rent

Continued from page 1.

sent residential rent controls set at 7 percent annually.

Landlords oppose commercial rent controls primarily because they set limits on their investment returns.

Myron Moskovich, a San Francisco attorney who consults tenants and landlords, said, "Special-use districts are of limited success; they are a step in the right direction but sometimes you need commercial rent control."

Not content with expanding special-use districts, special interest groups like the Independent Grocers Association lobbied Supervisor Harry Britt to introduce a commercial rent-control ordinance in 1981. The Supervisors tabled the motion by a 6 to 5 margin last March.

The stated purpose of the "commercial rent stabilization and arbitration ordinance" introduced by Britt was to "protect commercial tenants from rent increases which cause great hardship and which often result in the displacement of neighborhood-serving businesses."

Newly elected Supervisor Bill Maher told Phoenix, "This commercial rent control boggles my brain."

With the recent closure of Delancy Street Foundation's restaurant on Union Street after 10 years, talk about a new commercial rent-control ordinance has surfaced again. John Maher, Delancy Street Foundation president, charged that "greed" on the part of his landlord caused the restaurant to close its doors.

John Maher, the new supervisor's brother, charged that the landlord, Dr. Roger Greenberg, a San Francisco plastic surgeon, wanted to raise the rent from $2,500 to $6,700 a month.

Dr. Greenberg said, "They misrepresented those figures. It was more on the low side and we didn't request as much on the high side."

He said he is only one of three owners and rent for Delancy Street has only been adjusted once in the past five years. "Nobody was intending to be greedy or gouging," he said.

"There's been a significant alteration in inflation, but we only made a very small adjustment in their rent. We offered them below-market rent rates for Union Street — they turned us down."

Toni Tepe, government affairs manager for the San Francisco chamber of Commerce, handles liason work with the board of supervisors. She prepared the chamber's recommendation against commercial rent control.

"We don't want to see merchants leave or jobs lost. If you're a developer, you're not going to put up a building where investment return is diminished or eliminated. There are some gougers out there — but they're not ubiquitous. Any money being dropped into venture commercial building has stopped. A 7 percent limit is enough to dry it up. In addition, a lot of repairs aren't being made because of tight money."

Tepe concedes that rent control is a two-edged sword. "If I didn't have rent control, I couldn't afford to live here, but it cuts both ways — limitations on investments is going to stop improvements too."

Moskovich, who authored commercial rent-control ordinances for Carmel and Berkeley's Elmwood district, said Carmel "wanted commercial rent control to help control neighborhoods so people wouldn't have to drive to Monterey to get necessities. It was a situation where residential services like drug stores were driven out by competition from tourist interests."

Tepe disputed this opinion. She said, "We found out from the urban planning center in Berkeley that Berkeley reconsidered their commercial rent control when it found the Bank of America was its biggest tenant."

Richard E. Goblirsch, an aide to Mayor Dianne Feinstein, said, "San Francisco has enjoyed phenomenal growth. I'm sure you could make an argument that if you had rent control you'd stop that growth."

Chelsea Baylor, an aide to Supervisor Doris Ward, said, "Ward favors it on the basis that small stores are getting priced out of the market. When you raise rent 500 percent, merchants have to have higher prices on their goods in order to make up for the difference in rent."

Baylor said certain business groups admitted to Ward that they had an internal business problem. She said they told her "we could police this if government stayed off our backs." She said these groups never came up with an alternative to commercial rent control.

Dunn and Bradstreet statistics indicate that four out of five small businesses, or more than 80 percent, fail within the first five years.

The Chamber of Commerce points out that many factors other than rent costs have led to small business closures. Their utility list includes crime, rising wholesale costs, increasing utilities rates, aged and inefficient capital plants, increased transportation costs, increased labor costs, marketing and management problems, excessive taxation and over-regulation.

Sharon Johnson, an aide to Supervisor Britt, said she is concerned about the fate of commercial rent control. "I don't see it passing, unless there's more statistics from small neighborhood grocers indicating buildings lost around The City. There's a strong possibility the Mayor would veto."

One merchant referred to the difference between commercial rent control and special-use districts as "apples and oranges."

Johnson said, "People do accept apples over oranges because they're desperate — that doesn't make it right."

Supervisor Maher, who could represent the swing vote in a new decision on commercial rent control, said, "The idea that we're going to subsidize capitalists — then take all the risks — I don't think the capitalists ought to be on welfare."

Despite Maher's cool reception to the commercial rent control issue, his brother John's Delancy Street Foundation restaurant experience with spiraling rent may help to change his mind. His brother's restaurant is a non-profit organization.

The Delancey Street restaurant, its courtyard once filled with customers, is now empty.

AS

Continued from page 1.

Marci Levine of the Freeze Campaign for World Survival and Students for Better Government, pointed out that although Article III, Section 5, of the AS Constitution mandates the existence of a Congress of Organizations, the Consitution's second amendment rewrites section 5 and revokes the mandate.

Levine was not disappointed that the congress may not be recognized by the AS Constitution. "If we're part of the consitution," she said, "we'd have to follow the rules and regulations of the AS."

Preston added, "We fear we would be subservient to the AS. Since we're not mandated in the constitution, it makes no difference if they recognize us or not."

"The fact that we represent organizational interests gives us bargaining power rather than having official recognition from the AS," said Levine. "We may ask for a friendly working relationship."

Jeff Kaiser, AS president, said the AS legislature has to recognize some group as the congress for purposes of drawing members from the group for committees when necessary.

The next step, according to Levine, is to register the congress through Student Life Services as an umbrella organization for all student groups.

The congress nominated members for positions on the Congressional Council, which will be comprised of six to 10 people, said Gerber. Elections will be held Nov. 16.

After the elections, working committees will be set up, said Gerber, to begin the process of analyzing various suggestions, issues and demands, which have been presented to the council by Gerber and other members.

So far, 35 organizations have sent written endorsements to the congress. While the current members don't expect a large percentage of the clubs' representatives to attend the meetings, more endorsements are anticipated.

"All organizations will get the benefits of the congress if they endorse us or not," said Levine.

"My belief," said Gerber, "is the congress will be a collection of students who have made a difference by themselves as well as with their organizations. That is what the AS fears. We've done our homework. We've got the goods on them."

"That attitude is out of place," said Merker. "Those goods were done in the open. Why haven't they exposed us already — all the AS has done that is awful and terrible? There isn't anything there, that's why."

The charter members expressed an urgency for organizing the congress immediately. Gerber said, "The longer you put it off, the semester ends, there are six weeks of vacation, you come back, you have nothing."

Levine added, "We need to begin looking at the stuff AS is coming up with." She cited the AS promise of $50,000 for the student organizations. "All (clubs) need the money as their events come up," she said.

"Even if $50,000 can be found, it couldn't be used this semester," said Kaiser. "There's lots of bureaucracy. We made budget changes last July which were approved only three weeks ago by the budget review board."

Gerber said that the AS would not be able to squirm out of its promise of the money for the clubs.

"They will have to prove it's not there," she said. We know it's there."

"Ask (Gerber) where," said Merker. "Our budget is open. Our records are open. If she wants to find the money, go right ahead."

On Nov. 1, Rob Kamai, AS business manager, reported to the AS finance committee four possible sources for the $50,000; student fees, interest income, project development reserves and operating reserves.

Kaiser considers the $50,000 promise a "financial mistake", and said the need for the money has never been shown. Only 44 clubs out of 224 asked for money in the first place and presumably those 44 clubs would be sharing the additional $50,000, he said.

The groups don't ask for money because money is tight, said Kaiser, they prefer to raise it themselves by donut and T-shirt sales.

Kaiser said the AS was creating a false hope. "If we give out $50,000 this year, what about next year? he asked. "People will be used to getting all the money they want. I am adamant that this is a foolish step to take."

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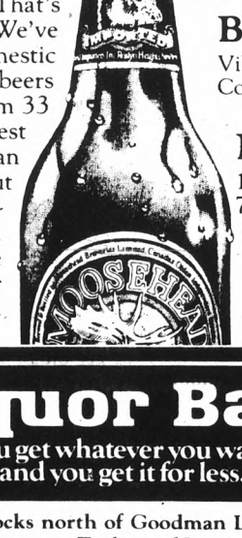

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Sports

Time Out

Enjoying the game is what matters

By Doug Amador

It wasn't much of a basketball game. The scoreboard did not function properly, the players had all the intensity of grazing sheep, and the head coach did not care whether she won or lost.

What else could one expect from an alumni game?

It was Monday night and the women's basketball team had just finished playing ex-Gators and old friends in a game that left at least one spectator baffled because the final score read Gators 6, Guests 9. Could've sworn more buckets were made. Hey, coach, what was the real score?

"Who cares?" she said with a smile as she walked off the court. Not that women's basketball coach Emily Manwaring is apathetic about winning. Far from it. SF State's most successful coach the last three years is a winner in every sense of the word, and then some.

First, some basic personality traits. Manwaring is not your stereotyped, blood and guts coach whose philosophy is to scream and punish players. She won't make her players work their butts off until they drop, nor does she humiliate them in front of their peers. Manwaring has never even punched out a cameraman.

Her approach is soft, almost gentle. Not a marshmallow soft, it just means she doesn't crack a nasty whip. No slave driver is she. But she gets positive results.

Manwaring is someone who has grasped a realitic perspective not only on sports but on life as well. As long as her players get something out of playing basketball, no matter what the record says, then she has done her job.

To Manwaring, basketball is merely a sport, something that should be enjoyed and treasured. Sure, winning is important, but it's not a life or death situation. You win some, you lose some. Have fun. Enjoy. Just learn something.

Not all coaches feel this way. Win at all costs, cheat if you have to. Be insensitive and inhumane to your players if you have to be. Just find a way to win, damn it!

"Yeah, I'm a winner," she says inside her office after the game." She laughs modestly at that remark, but is unpretentious in her claim. Draped in purple shorts and shirt that reads "San Francisco State University Region 8 Champions," Manwaring changes into a fresh pair of white Adidas as she gives thought to the complete winner image.

"People can look at the win-loss column and say that's what winning means," she says. "But there are other aspects, regardless of the wins and losses. Putting forth your best effort, knowing that you tried your hardest, being happy with yourself — I consider that being a winner."

Manwaring can junk these attributes and still consider herself a winner. Her record speaks for itself.

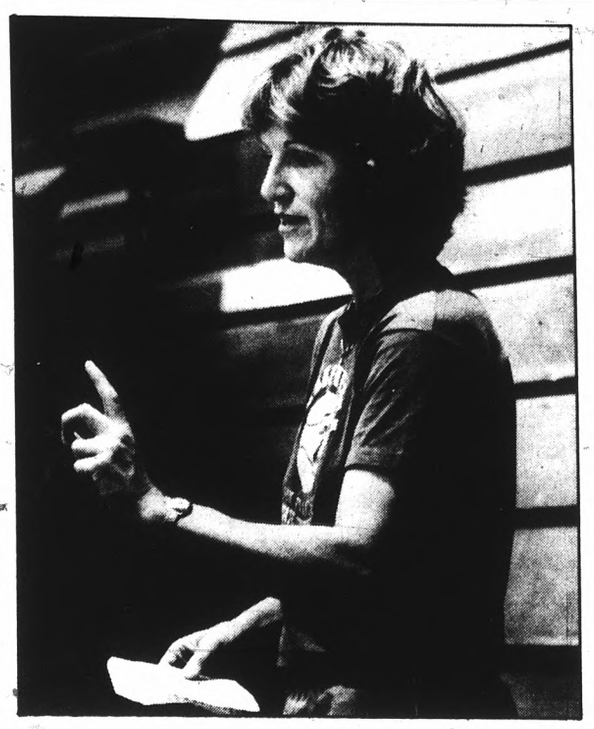
Starting her fourth year here, she has compiled a 60-36 record and needs four more victories to become the winningest coach in SF State women's basketball history. Prior to SF State, she compiled a 55-9 four-year record at Jackson Community College in Michigan, and before that a 45-7 record in four seasons at Portland High School in Portland, Mich.

Manwaring's first two SF State squads finished fifth in the nation in Division III, and after being moved up to Division II last year, she led the Gators to a 21-7 season and a 13th place national ranking.

Her secret to success? No secret really, just something that works for every winning coach — talented players.

"You need the talent to work with, and I've had it here," says Manwaring. What a simple solution. Sounds so easy, every coach should be so fortunate.

"Without talent, you won't win no matter how great a coach you are. It's pretty hard to fake it with mediocre players."



By Darrin Zuelow

Emily Manwaring stresses fun — and winning.

She sips her coke, then gets a bit philosophical. "This is what I tell the girls each year; *'life'* is the name of the game we're playing. Basketball is not the overall picture in life. But by playing basketball you learn more about yourself and life."

How? "The sacrifices the girls make just to play the game affects not only the individual but the team," she says. "You have to be responsible for yourself, and the decisions you make affect everyone else. If someone's late for practice, if someone screws up in a game, it affects everyone else. They're in school now, and this is supposed to be the best time in their lives, so they better make it darn good."

Her fragile handling of players may not be the rule of most coaches, but she does admit to having flown off the handle before. She tells how she once got so mad in practice, she kicked her leg in the air and sent a clog flying across the gym.

"Those types of actions don't get positive gains and respect," she says. "Times I do get angry, I wake up the next day and feel as though I could have said something more helpful instead of letting off steam."

Manwaring is asked if she is satisfied with her current position.

"Yeah," she says, "as long as we're having a good time." She looks away and stares at nothing in particualr, mired in deep thought. She speaks slowly, choosing her words carefully. "I think you have to earn respect, and coaches that demand respect are kidding themselves."

She pauses. More thought. "I don't think you can get people's attention by hollering and beating them over the head," she says. "You have to say something worthwhile. It takes a little coach to belittle players. It seems to me that as coaches get older, they see things in different ways. I don't know, maybe that's not true in all coaches."

Not all coaches can readily admit there are more important things than winning a ball game, but Manwaring is not afraid to put things in the proper perspective.

Not that she doesn't realize the importance of winning. She is the first to admit that enjoyment and winning go hand in hand.

But no matter how much a team might lose, and there are a few losing teams on campus, it is never the end of the world. There are more important matters than the outcome of games.

In the coaching profession, you must win in order to survive. Manwaring is more than a survivor. She's a teacher whose biggest enjoyment is to see her players become better people for the experience they get.

This approach works for Manwaring. She wins. And perhaps hers is the best approach of all.

Booter year ends in defeat

Chico State kills Gators' playoff bid

By Gregg Pearlman

SF State's soccer team lost its final game of the season 3-1 to the Chico State Wildcats Tuesday in a game punctuated by slipping, sliding and splashing players in the cold and rain at SF State's Maloney Field.

The loss eliminated Gator hopes of earning a wildcard playoff bid. SF State ends its season with a 9-6-4 overall record, and 5-4-3 in the Northern California Athletic Conference.

If it's any consolation, the Gators set a school record with eight shutouts this year.

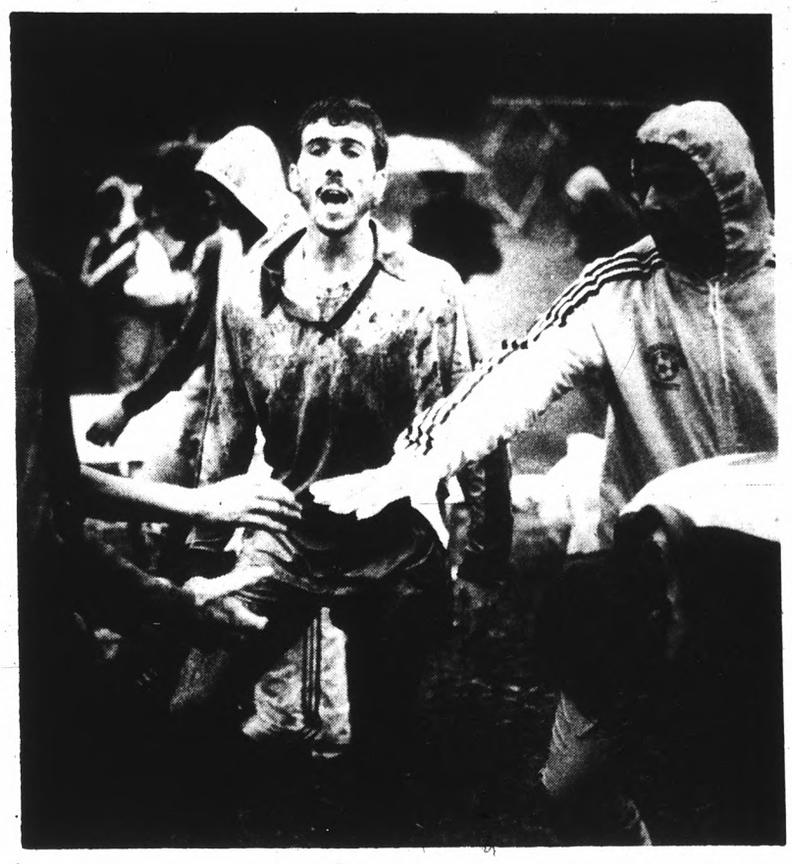
The rain and biting cold, not to mention the muddy infield area which covered part of the field, played a major part in Tuesday's game. Gator Paul Mangini said he had fun playing in that weather, but the general attitude among the team was one of annoyance as the rain fell steadily and hard all the way through.

Chico's winning goal came on a penalty kick with six minutes left in the game. According to Gator forward Carl LeBoa, goalkeeper Andreas Wolf ran out of the goal and dove for the ball. A Chico player shielded him, which the referee did not see, and Wolf pushed the player, which the referee did see, awarding Chico the penalty kick.

Chico put the game away when it scored its third goal with two minutes left.

Despite the loss, Gator coach Jack Hyde was not disappointed. "It's been an enjoyable season," he said. "We've had lots of good experiences, and played a lot of hard-fought, close games.

"We went to many more places than we had before, including Los Angeles and Humboldt. We were much better than last season, and we've played much harder teams. If we'd won today, we might have gotten on the edge of a wild card playoff. We've enjoyed ourselves– it's been fun socially."



SF State certainly knows how to play a dirty game. Paul Mangini is muddy proof that Tuesday's game was not such a clean affair.

Hyde said he is encouraged to see some of the younger players developed, especially since the Gators will be losing seniors Paul and Pete Mangini, Mike Palu and Harry Dermendjian. "I'm optimistic about next year," Hyde said.

Paul Mangini said he is happy with the season. "I had a great time. The season went well. But I felt there wasn't much skill to today's game. It was just 'boom, boom' all over.

"There's just not much you can do about a day like this," he said. "Overall, I'd give the officiating a six on a scale of one to 10. It was cold and wet, and they probably wanted to get into a hot shower. Make that a five, not a six."

Dermendjian said the season has been "great, great fun. It was more of a team this year. We've had really good spirit. We didn't have much spirit last year."

Water polo wins

The water polo team yesterday avenged an earlier season loss to Santa Clara by beating the Broncos 10-7 in the Gators' pool.

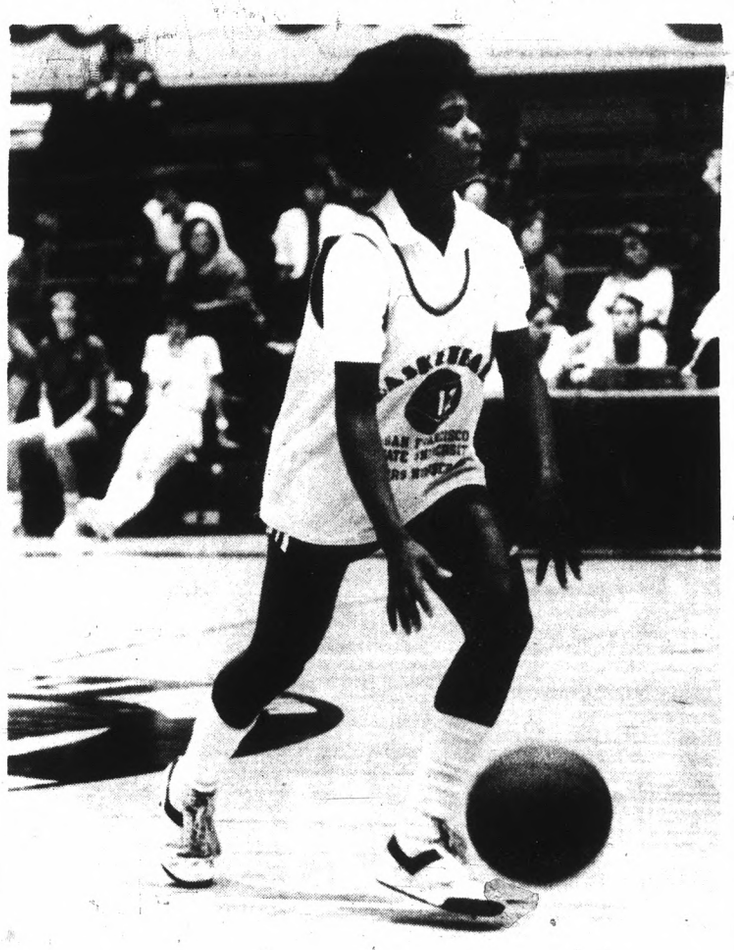
Eric Weiss led the Gator scoring with three goals. Jeff Kelly, Dirk Alton, and Bob Mueller each had two goals.

The Gators, who are now 13-22, will host former coach Harold Zane and his current team, Fresno State, at 7 p.m. tomorrow at the Gator pool.

Saturday grid

The Gator football team will play Humboldt State Saturday at 1 p.m. at Cox Stadium. SF State, after losing 23-16 to Sacramento State last weekend, is looking for its first conference victory. The Gators are 0-3.

Patty comes back



No, she isn't playing soccer. Patty Harmon is bringing the ball upcourt against her former team in the women's basketball alumni game Monday night. Harmon, who set a school scoring record during her four-year playing career, still attends SF State as a full-time student.

Confident cagers foresee successful year

By Toru Kawana

Lyle Damon is not an uninterested observer, he's just watching the action at the other end of the court during practice.

By Tim Carpenter

The men's basketball team this year is confident. In fact, the Gators are downright cocky. And they have good reason to be.

Last year's Gators won the Far Western Conference title but lost to Cal State Bakersfield by only three points in the NCAA Western Regionals. Bakersfield was the No. 1 Division II team in the country at the time.

Coach Lyle Damon, who returns from a one-year sabbatical to reclaim the head position from assistant coach Kevin Wilson, says the team is better. Damon and the players agree they are faster, more talented and have more depth than last season.

"Last year we worked well together," said Neal Hickey, last year's FWC Player of the Year for the Gators. "Now we're deeper and quicker at every position and we have a lot of good senior talent returning."

Damon looked on with a smile at an intra-squad scrimmage last weekend as Ted Morgan, a returning starter, got a pass from Patrick Sandle, a junior college transfer point guard. Morgan took the ball at the free throw line, swept through the lane and rattled the boards, dunking over Hickey.

"To tell you the truth, the first two weeks I was depressed," said Damon. "The players weren't as intense as I expected. Now the play and the intensity have really picked up. We're not as finely tuned as we expect to be by game time, but barring injury, we are definite contenders."

Four guards on the 16-man squad are battling for two starting positions. Mark Ramos, last year's third guard who played an important role off the bench, and Jeff Ota, a red shirt last year, are two hustling, quick, almost animalistic guards who are competing with two junior college recruits, Sandle and Mike Almeido, for the guard spots.

Sandle, a 6-foot-1 junior college transfer is quick, has very fast hands on defense, can pass and shoot well and jumps like a forward.

Wilson, the intense, motivating defensive coach who led the Gators to the playoffs last year, thinks the team looks good, but needs some sharpening.

"I'm never satisfied with the defense," he said. "And our shooting is shaky in the early going, but we will be tough. We are better than last year, I think."

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Arts

on film

Fitzcarraldo

With actors bowing out left and right, sets burning down, planes crashing, savage storms delaying production and crew members being attacked by Peruvian Indians, it seemed as if "Fitzcarraldo" simply was not destined for the screen.

But after almost five years of sheer headstrong determination, director-producer Werner Herzog completed his artistic obsession.

Klaus Kinski stars as Fitzcarraldo, a poor Irishman living in the Peruvian Amazon at the turn of the century, who dreams of building a grand opera house in the jungle for his idol Enrico Caruso.

Because Fitzcarraldo cannot convince wealthy rubber barons, who have so much money that they feed their fish $100 bills, to invest in his railway and ice-production ventures, he decides to become a rubber baron himself. Only one area of precious rubber trees remains unclaimed, though, and dangerous rapids make it impossible to reach.

But Fitzcarraldo is a man driven by his passionate desires to tackle the impossible. With money from his lover, a brothel madame, portrayed by Claudia Cardinale, he buys a 320-ton steamship which he plans to pull, with pulleys and hundreds of Indians, over a 40-degree mountain slope to reach the trees.

Though Jack Nicholson, Warren Oates and Jason Robards were first considered for the title role, it is difficult to imagine anyone else besides Kinski as Fitzcarraldo. While the all-out charm the Irishman is supposed to have is not visible in his portrayal, Kinski's wild-eyed look and quirkiness bring the character to life.

"Fitzcarraldo" won Herzog the award for best director at this year's Cannes Film Festival. The film is fascinating and unique but perhaps because it took so many draining years to make, it lacks the vitality it could have had. The excessive 2-hour-37-minute film moves like the ship over the mountain — smoothly, valiantly, but slowly.

In the film, Fitzcarraldo says opera is special because "it gives expression to our greatest feelings." Along that same line, the film itself is worth seeing because it gives expression to one of the desires most cherished by us all — that one way or another, dreams come true.

"Fitzcarraldo" is currently at the Surf Theater at Irving Street and 46th Avenue.

Carolyn Jung

Bob le Flambeur

Why did the 1955 film, "Bob le Flambeur" (Bob the Gambler), take almost three decades to be released commercially in the United States?

It was probably the desperate hope that it would ferment in the film can into finely aged excellence. Unfortunately, cliches do not age well.

The film follows the life of a gambler who, after taking the straight road, decides to try for one last take — the safe of the Deauville Casino. Sound familiar?

You know you're watching a loser (both the film and its main character) when this French film's subtitles try to capture American "gangster talk" with jewels like, "Why're ya starin'?" But the original script couldn't have been too good to begin with, containing lines such as, "Locks are like pretty dames. You gotta work on 'em," or this bit of pretentious narration; "Now Bob will play his last hand and Fate will be fulfilled."

Director Jean-Pierre Melville meant this film to be a tribute to the film noir American gangster films of the 1930s and 1940s. He stole just about everything in his attempt to imitate, but he forgot the main ingredients: suspense and tension. The only successful aspect of this film lies in its creation of a certain place and period's mood.

Don't gamble on "Bob the Gambler." You're better off placing your bets on that roulette wheel called your television dial and catching a B movie on the late show.

"Bob Le Flambeur" is currently at the Centro Cedar Cinema at Cedar and Larkin streets.

Bill Coniff

The Missionary

Michael Palin's "The Missionary" mixes a subtle blend of slapstick, double entendre, word play and dry wit with breath-taking cinematography and minute historical detail.

The film's humor is very different from the madness of Monty Phython. It is basically a serious tale with a humorous side, like Palin's BBC television series "Ripping Yarns."

Director Richard Loncraine perfectly captured the flavor of Edwardian England to maintain the historical accuracy Palin demanded.

"We set a high standard with the Python movies in trying to get period detail exactly right. I wanted "The Missionary" to look as good as any recreation of Edwardian England has," Palin said.

From the misty wilds of the Scottish Highlands to the grime of East London, each shot is a masterpiece. Interiors were shot in period homes instead of sets, giving them a crisp, authentic air.

Palin plays the Rev. Charles Fortescue, who upon returning from 10 years in Africa is ordered to open a mission for "fallen women" in the East End of London. Forescue's light-headed fiancee Deborah thinks these are women who have hurt their knees.

Deborah doesn't provide Fortescue with much physical affection, but she's a passionate filer.

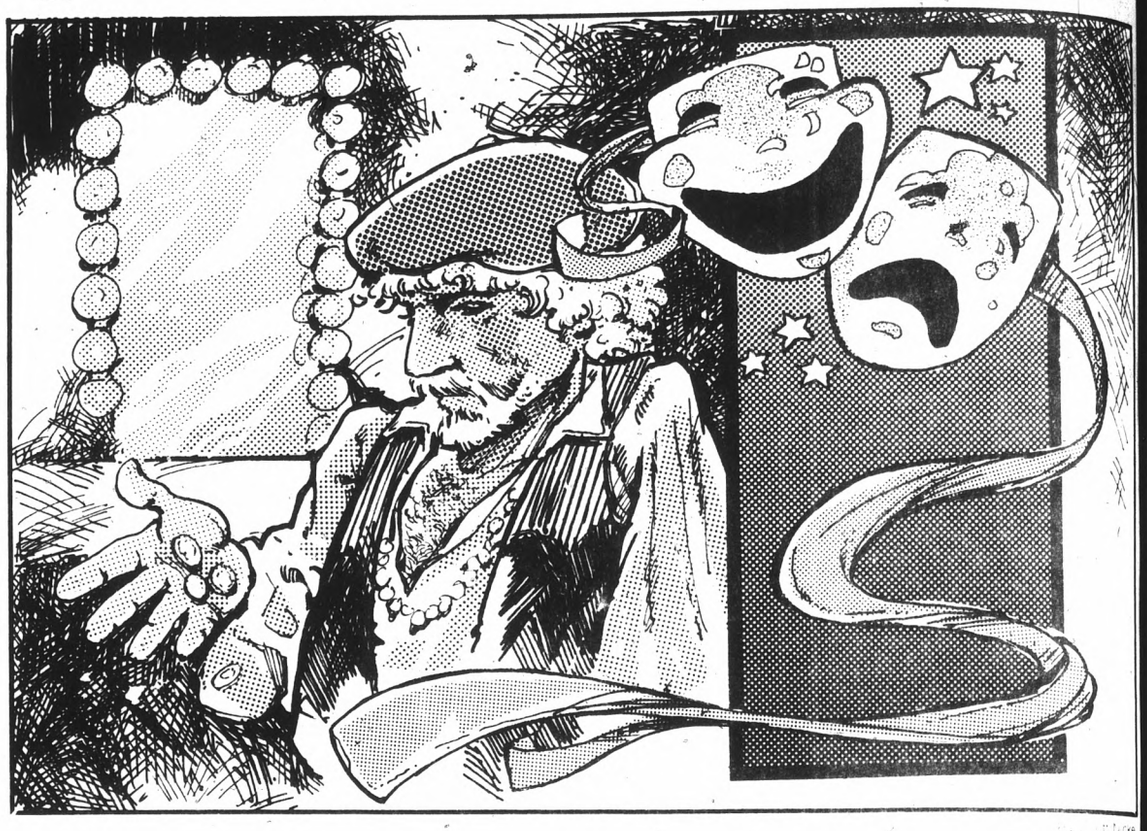
Palin is successful in saving the women's souls with a unique blend of moral strength and availability. He gives his body to save their souls.

"The Missionary" is currently at the Ghiradelli Square Cinema at Beach and Polk streets.

James M. Uomini

Working, but not for a living

SF Theaters flourish while actors still starve



By Claudia Jackson

Dennis Dunne is committed to acting, but complains he cannot make money doing it.

Dunne has been working for some of the smaller theaters in the Bay Area. While the theaters are gaining national recognition, he and others like him still act for next to nothing, and they are tired of it.

"It's frustrating," said Dunne, 30. "One week I feel I can keep on being a poor actor and the next week I say, 'Oh God, I can't take this anymore.' "

In 1975, Dunne graduated from SF State with a B.A. in business, but pursued a career in acting.

This year he received critical acclaim for his performance in "F.O.B." at the Asian American Theater. Luis Valdez, director of "Zoot Suit" invited Dunne to audition for his latest production. But Dunne is planning to return to the business world and a "decent salary."

Dunne is not alone when he complains about the labor situation for actors in smaller local theaters.

Equity, the national actor's union, is negotiating with major "Off Geary" companies for better wages for actors like Dunne who work for nothing or as little as $3 a performance.

Equity is asking such theaters as The Julian, The Magic Theater, Theater Rhinoceros, The Berkeley Stage Theater, The Asian American Theater, and the Eureka Theater to commit a percentage of their budget to all actors in writing.

Jay Moran, San Francisco representative for Equity, said, "We are asking these theaters to recognize that the gravy train is over. They have had 10 years of people acting for them *non gratis*.

"Equity wants a contract with theaters that are making $100,000 or more. If its budget is growing, the actors should be getting a percentage of that growth," said Moran.

Small theaters in San Francisco are gaining national recognition and financial support, resulting in many actors are changing their minds about working for free.

"I think actors should be screaming," said Allen Estes, Theater Rhinoceros director.

"Actors woke up when they realized many of the companies they worked for were getting big government and foundation grants which weren't filtering down to them," he said.

"Even though there have been big grants to these theaters, they do not budget for actors' salaries because actors do it for free," said Moran.

"They do it for free to flex their artistic muscles.

"As a musician or a dancer you can practice alone. An actor needs a director and fellow performers for a sounding board and that is what these smaller theater companies do for them."

SF State drama student, Chris Toomey, 30, said, "The trouble is that you still get real tired of working for nothing.

"I guess you have to go through this volunteer stage in order to get better paying work," he said.

The annual budget for the One Act Theater is $264,000. It is lower than the Magic Theater's budget, but higher than the Julian's.

The One Act pays their actors $3 a performance.

"Equity doesn't give a damn if they squash a few theaters," said Rafaella Bourgo, One Act's general manager.

"Their job is to take care of all their members. They don't care if a little theater like ours closes," she added.

According to Helen Hughes, Berkeley Stage Theater manager, her company will be the first to sign an agreement with Equity.

Hughes refused to give out salary figures but said last year actors received $1.25 for each performance.

"You sell your cheese sandwiches for what the market you can get and that's what we've been doing with our actors," Hughes said.

"The problem for the actor is that he sees himself as an artist and a worker. The actor says to himself, 'I am an actor or I am nothing,' " said Moran.

Moran suggests the actor become more of a worker and unite with Equity to demand guaranteed wages, unemployment and health insurance, better working conditions and worker's compensation.

For Dennis Dunne, these demands might be coming too late. He is becoming a worker, but not in theater.

"Right now I'm looking for a job at Macy's. I may continue acting, but I will have to put it on the back burner," Dunne said.

Mixing steel and resin in Union sculpture exhibition

As part of her work process, sculptor Alice Joyce travels through America absorbing art on a subconscious level and recording her emotional and intellectual reactions, which will later be manifested in her sculpture.

"My sculpture documents where I've been and where I am," said the thin, frail-looking graduate student whose sculpture will be exhibited in the SF State Student Union Gallery Nov. 4 through 18.

With images swimming in her head from a recent visit to the Yucatan archaeological ruins in Mexico, Joyce has created a series of pieces suggesting the human form merged with the landscape of the desert, she said.

Her work, done in serial form, creates its own environment of illusion carefully balanced with geometric shape and organic form.

"This is supposed to symbolize part of the human form," said Joyce, exhibiting a piece called "Shrowd" with a wave of her long, lean hands. Joyce said she would like "Shrowd's" steel and cast resin form to evoke certain ideas and feelings within its viewers minds.

"I hope people come view it with an open mind," she said. She explained her work is to be viewed as a dream state graphic referring to a real point in time.

In her second year at SF State, the Chicago-born artist welcomes spontaneous opinions and has found San Francisco to be an environment where other artists can observe her work.

Pointing to a tall structure with a few words sketched into its fired clay, Joyce mentioned that as a published poet, she is also a part of the San Francisco creative writing community but has not been able to connect her art with her writing.

"I've been trying to merge my love for words with my sculpture," she said, standing in the middle of her small reserved space in the sculpture hut, "but they may just need to be kept separately.

"I'm always trying to record my feelings either in my journal or in my head," she said as she passed two arched metal frames sparsely covered with a stretchy material resembling human flesh.

"This is called 'Roundabout' and it has a lot to do with relationships," said Joyce. "The fragile rolex merged with the iron frame demonstrates a metaphor I'm caught up in. The contrasting materials come from a very contrasting feeling."

Joyce, whose sharp iron pins stabbing through cast resin emphasize the contrast and consequence of fragility-versus-strength, begins her creative process in a self-defined alpha state.

"I go forward, working instinctively toward an idea," she said, "and I know I'm not functioning at an average reality level because I'm so involved in the creative process."

But Joyce believes there is a time limit to the state of creating without a preconceived notion in order to maintain a critical judgement of one's work.

"You can't let the piece get away from you," said Joyce. "You've got to work pressing steel for eight hours before you can allow yourself this euphoria.

"It's a lot like downhill skiing," she continued. "Once you complete the hard work of getting up the hill and you've got your momentum going — it's not such a long time before you reach the bottom of the hill again."

Gallery hours are Monday 11 a.m. to 4 p.m., Tuesday 11 a.m. to 7 p.m., Wednesday 1 p.m. to 7 p.m., Thursday 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. and Friday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

'Chucky's Hunch'

By James Turner

"Chucky's Hunch," starring Kevin O'Connor, is a haunting, powerful depiction of one man's loneliness, lost hopes and love.

In the one-man play, O'Connor plays Chucky Craydon, a middle-aged abstract expressionist painter whose best days were 20 years ago. He lives with his 85-year-old mother in her dilapidated house in upstate New York.

Reading a series of letters written to his second wife, Ellie, Chucky talks about the past and present. He constantly refers to the times when they were together in Greenwich Village in the late 1950s.

He is still in love with her, and berates her for leaving the art world and walking out on him 20 years ago to become a housewife. He calls her a "refugee from Brooklyn."

The play, written by Rochelle Owens, opened in New York in 1981 and O'Connor received a 1981-82 Obie Award for his performance.

O'Connor sits, walks and stalks around the living room, talking, yelling, laughing and complaining. His body seems to be wired with electricity, with and occasional jolt of high voltage hitting him when he changes position or lights a cigarette.

His movements are precise and quick as he creates many a bittersweet moment.

Chucky's feelings are well described when he says, "I want to get back in contact, become a member of the human race again."

At times, Chucky comes across as insane and other times just lonely and somewhat paranoid.

At one point, referring to Ellie, he says, "I was bitten by a woman who turned into a mean, green-headed fly."

He has to care for his mother and becomes jealous when she gets a boyfriend, a spry 82-year-old. He describes the time he spied on one of their steamy sexual encounters, and closes the scene with "Where did she get her technique?"

Chucky goes off in search of the "deadly duo," a porcupine and a snake he says he saw kill his husky, Fred.

He ends up living in the woods for a number of weeks thinking and talking a lot about his life, all the while spying on the local Holiday Inn.

A man caught up in what could have been, he lives in the past because he sees it as so much better than the present.

He feels he has disappointed his mother, as he is her only son, and suffers from guilt as well as lovesickness.

O'Connor puts on a remarkable and believable performance as Chucky. An appreciation of one's own life comes to light when seen in comparison to Chucky's.

"Chucky's Hunch" is playing at the Magic Theatre, Building D, Fort Mason Center in San Francisco through December 19. Tickets are $9.50 general and $7.50 for students, senior citizens and matinees. Ticket information 441-8822.

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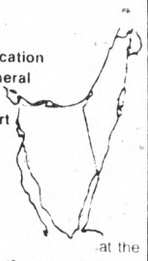

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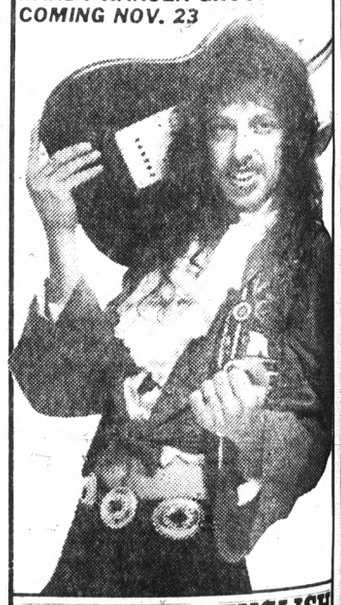

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ANTI-ERA ACTIVIST · EDITOR MOTHER JONES MAGAZINE

TWO VIEWS ON WOMEN

Jackface: Randy Keith, Mick Wesson, Jack Shitt, Robin Zreti and Lisa Cannon appear Thursday in the Student Union Depot at 5 p.m. Admission is free. The band credits The Monkees, Creedence Clearwater Revival, Yes, the Mahavishnu Orchestra and Jeff Beck as their influences.

'Dear Liar' a gem at ACT

By Bill Coniff

True wit never dulls, and if it's sharp, it can still cut fits of laughter more than half a century after it was written.

Such is the case with the American Conservatory Theatre's production of "Dear Liar," a 1959 play charting the 40-year correspondence and relationship between playwright George Bernard Shaw and actress Mrs. Patrick Campbell.

Culling most of its dialogue from the actual letters that Shaw and Campbell began exchanging in 1899, playwright Jerome Kilty fashioned a piece that proves Shaw's wit was not limited to his plays. And Campbell, although not a writer, was no slouch with a pen either.

When Shaw finished "Pygmalion" (later made a musical as "My Fair Lady") in 1912, he arranged to have a reading for Campbell, for whom he had written the role of Eliza Doolittle in admiratrion. After hearing the play, she thanked him for the reading and "for thinking I could be your pretty slut."

When the play was finally ready to open in 1914, Campbell was more than a bit too old to be playing the role, but she felt she could pass for 39.

"So I have a daughter 29," she said. "It happens in India all the time."

Their informal rehearsal for "Pygmalian" is one of the funniest scenes in "Dear Liar." The verbal clash of the two great egos is a joy to watch.

"I'm surprised you find it so difficult to be common," Shaw said at one point in Campbell's portrayal of the cockney flower seller.

But "Dear Liar" would not approach its present level of entertainment without the thoroughly convincing and letter-perfect preformances by DeAnn Mears and Dakin Matthews. Matthews, in particular, captures Shaw wonderfully with his occasional lapses into Irish accent and his perfect timing.

The skill of these two is matched by James Edmundson's expert direction, keeping the pace at a nice clip. It enlivens what had the potential of being a static letter-reading by two actors in a sparse set consisting basically of two writing desks and two windows.

"Dear Liar" successfully captures the love that shone through the sometimes wryly insulting correspondence of Shaw and Campbell. It was a love that burned on through Shaw's marriage, Campbell's marriages, World War I, and a battle over the publishing of the personal letters themselves. As Shaw said and "Dear Liar" proves, "The ideal love affair is one conducted by post."

"Dear Liar" will play at the Geary Theatre through Nov. 27.

KQAK's Friday folly

By James M. Uomini

The Quake, 99 FM, made Bay Area radio history last Friday when Alex Bennett and Joe Regelski took their morning madness to The Punch Line with comedy guests, the music of Dick Bright and the Pop Tarts and a special appearence by Berkeley rocker Greg Kihn.

Along with the usual phone calls and audience feedback, listeners were treated to the comedy of Bobby Slayton, Kevin Pollack, Bill Rafferty and Jim Samuels, this year's comedy competition winner.

The Quake received over 2,000 requests for the 150 available seats one day after Bennett announced the show, according to Stephanie Mezy, KQAK promotions director.

Kihn, one of the area's newest national stars, sang and played acoustic guitar, promoting solo shows at the Old Waldorf, last Tuesday, and tonight at the Keystone Palo Alto.

"I wanted to do something I haven't done before. I'll do new stuff, old stuff, whatever comes to mind," Kihn said. "I've written some new songs I can't do with the band, and will do some familiar songs, like 'Remember,' that we don't do live because they're not rock songs."

Kihn is not used to the morning hours and he had been up until 4 a.m. that morning following an appearence in Merced. "It was brutal, I can't handle the early morning shift," Kihn said.

Kihn, who said he is working on a new album, enjoyed the opportunity to do something entirely different from his usual job. "Was that bizarre? I had nothing planned. All the good stuff is spontaneous."

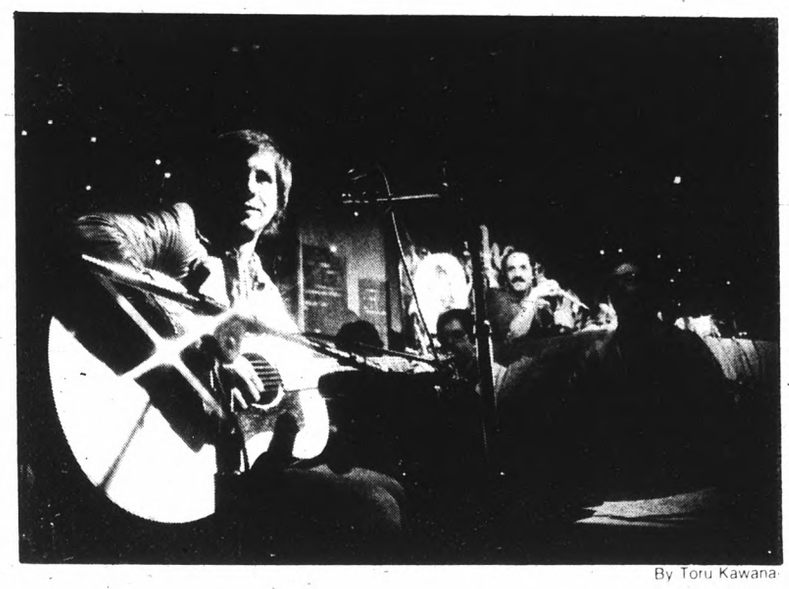
Accompanied, at times, by Bright and his band, Kihn sang "That'll be the Day," "Trouble in Paradise," the Patsy Cline song "I Fall to Pieces" ("I thought it was a hip song to try to do a rock arrangement to.") and his hit "The Breakup Song."

Slayton is in the process of moving back to Los Angeles because there are more job opportunities there, but he will continue to appear in San Francisco often

"I'll come up all the time. This is my kind of town, and the Phoenix is my kind of paper," Slayton said.

KQAK management was understandably happy with the attention the first Alex and Joe show received. Program Director Bob Heymann was "absolutely pleased. This hasn't been seen since the heyday of radio 30 to 40 years ago. We hope to have more shows soon. If the audience response is as good as we think it is, how can we deny it?"

General Manager Les Elias called it a "free-spirited vehicle which captures the flavor of what we try to do all the time. This is one of the first of what we hope will be a series of events."



By Toru Kawana

Greg Kihn added to Friday's KQAK festivities with an acoustic set.

Tap dancing: a legitimate racket

By Maria Shreve

Tap dancing has got to be fun. The San Francisco Tap Troupe's show, "5-6-7-8," playing at the Victoria Theater, is proof. It's not just tap dancing, but an evening of musical comedy, parody after delightful parody.

A group of men and women are in a ballroom setting, the epitome of 1930's elegance, engaging in trite chit-chat. Then the unheard of happens; a man deserts a woman and dances off with another man. Together they sashay blissfully across the stage, arm in arm, cheek to cheek. One leaps through the air, lands in the other's arms, and is lowered in a deep, passionate dip.

Tappers have come a long way since Shirley Temple's days. Who could forget that little girl who could get away with making all of that racket legitimately, and still be considered cute. Oh, to raise hell on one's heels.

Tap Troupe dancers, Camille Hoffman and Greg Lynch, are SF State students, as are three members of the accompanying Foster-Hayen Orchestra, Greg Landis, Ellen Fishman and the Musical Director, Guy Foster-Hayden.

She's been tapping for two-and-a-half years now and said you don't have to start when you're little to learn how to tap and become good.

"When I first got my tap shoes I was totally blown away that my feet would have to do these things — it's not an easy thing," Hoffman said.

"I did a three-mile marathon with these," she said displaying her patent leather tap shoes. "Long distance tap. Greg Lynch did it too."

Hoffman said the troupe, originally known as the Gay Freedom Day Marching Band Tap Troupe, is like a family. "We've been through a lot of stuff together.

"The most enjoyable thing about tap is hearing it," she said. She said you can listen to someone else tap and know what they're doing. A blind person could probably learn how to tap by the percussion of the feet, she said.

The troupe's number, "The Hollywood Production Code" is a witty mockery of the rules and taboos of 1930s Hollywood, including lyrics like, "you can't say crazy except for meaning nuts" and "six seconds is the maximum length for a kiss . . . and it must be done, simply must be done with a nice dry mouth." The words were chanted by a trio doing a quick soft shoe.

More nostalgia. Eddy and Mary Lee Chambers brought us back to the "bathtub gin days," as Mary said, in "Dancin' on a Spree." He was dressed in a pinstriped suit, she in a blue flapper dress, a headband with feather and of course, a boa. As they tapped, their arms, legs and feet moved at an incredible speed, as if their limbs could fly out of their sockets at any moment.

"5-6-7-8" is playing at the Victoria Theater until Nov. 14. Tickets are $7 in advance and $8 at the door. A special $5 rate is available for students and senior citizens.

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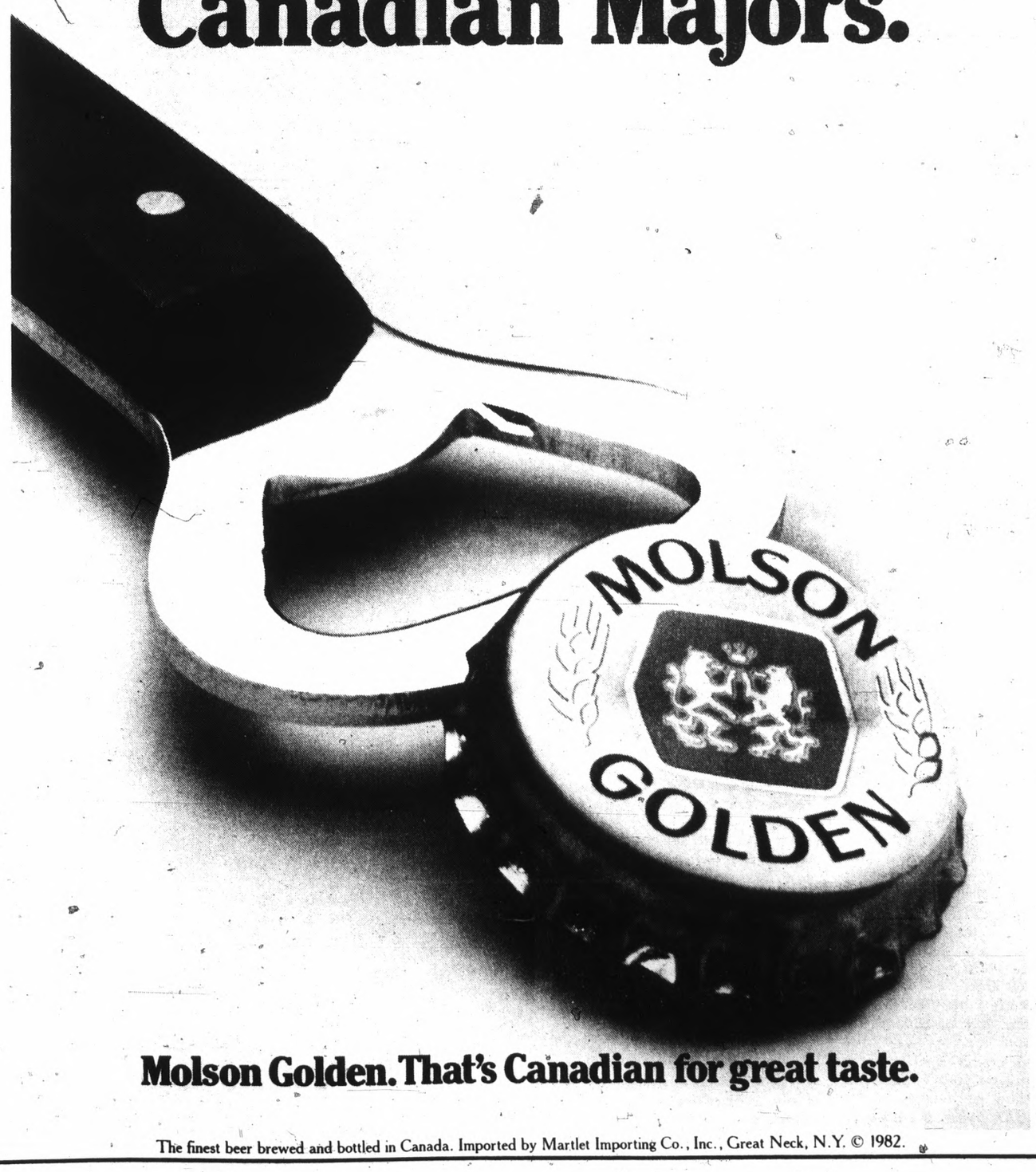

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Backwords

Over San Pablo Bay waters north of San Francisco, San Quentin state prison gives off an eerie aura concealing many kinds of violence within.

'The public doesn't want to look at prisons and jails. But if they think of the people in jails as mothers and daughters and sons and brothers, they start to care.'

Michael Hennessey
SF Sheriff

Challenging the legacy of San Quentin

"Take another little piece of my heart,"
— Janis Joplin

By Steve Greaves

Stepping outside the gate of San Quentin 12 months and 13 days ago, Dorsey Nunn breathed deep, looked out at San Pablo Bay dotted with boats, glanced up behind him at Mt. Tamalpais and the green hills of Marin County and asked himself, "Where the hell am I?"

Eleven years behind bars for a conviction in Alameda County when he was 19 years old did not prepare him for this moment.

His parole officer had stuffed some BART tickets in his fist and he picked up $200 from the prison administration on his way out. The money was supposed to help him make the transition to self-sufficiency.

He was given neither bus schedule nor map, and the area was strange to him. He received no housing referrals before hitting the street, no job-search counseling, no advice on how to draft and submit resumes or how to collect unemployment.

While in prison Nunn advanced himself from 6th grade through junior college, picking up an Associated Arts degree from the College of Marin. Like most prisoners, he said, he didn't get a chance to set up job interviews before his release.

Nunn worked six months mixing soap for 30 cents an hour before his release. That was his highest wage in prison.

Given life for first-degree murder, he said he was lucky to get paroled so soon. "Now you need to be in for 16 years, 8 months before you're eligible," he said. He had been in on a gang robbery in which a person was killed. He wasn't the one who fired the gun, he said. He would have gotten a reduced sentence of only four years if he'd fingered his crime partners, he said, but he refused.

"They don't try to ensure your successful parole," he said of prison officials. "I was considered a maximum risk so I guess they figured I had no services coming. They don't give any emotional support. There's no attitude that 'we'll help make you productive outside since you've worked so diligently here all these years,' " he said.

Nunn, a skilled carpenter, got a job as a "fetch-it" man for $4 an hour after a long job search. By then he had received $184 a month in unemployment. Honesty about his record had worked like the sign of Cain. When prospective employers found out about arrests, they turned him away.

Nunn eventually got a real job, just outside the gate of San Quentin, at the Prison Law Office, a prisoner advocacy organization founded in 1976 by Michael Satris. Head of the Men's Advisory Council before his release from San Quentin, Nunn is now majoring in Criminal Justice at Cal-State Hayward, with a 3.02 GPA.

He hopes to become a lawyer and has held several press conferences on prison conditions and policy in the past year.

"There's no family counseling. They don't help you make the transition from being like a single man inside, who had a dependent wife before he got in, to being a married man with a now-very independent wife," he said.

His 14-year-old son was 3 when Nunn entered prison. "He visited only three times in all, because I felt it was more appropriate to wait," Nunn said. He didn't like having his son see him behind bars. And the visiting room was depressing, with no privacy and rude guards, he said.

"Security is the priority. The ex-prisoner is expected to be normal after years of being in a very aggressive state of mind. You have to constantly watch your back in prison. It's a warfare state and that's not normal," he said.

"People are going to have to morally examine what society's doing to prisoners. Not only prisoners. The stigma is so great on us, it punishes our wives and children, too. It often destroys the family."

SF Sheriff Michael Hennessey said, "The public doesn't want to look at prisons and jails. They're ugly and the people inside them are, for the most part, sorry. But if people think of the people in jails as mothers and daughters and sons and brothers, they start to care."

Last summer Ruth Rushen, head of the California Department of Corrections, admitted conditions for many prisoners are inhumane.

What the federal district court found at San Quentin in the case Wright vs. Enomoto in 1976 holds true today: "Prisoners in maximum security units are confined to cells approximately five feet wide and eight feet long. The cells are without fresh air or daylight. It is difficult for prisoners to get needed medical attention. They are allowed very limited exercise. They cannot participate in vocational programs."

The court found that such conditions "may seriously debilitate the psychological well-being of the prisoners confined therein."

In a small grey, wooden, one-story house 80 yards from the prison gate, Nunn works part time with Satris and a staff of attorneys on behalf of some of the convicts Nunn spent all his adult life with.

The Prison Law Office has pending several lawsuits against CDC.

The law office is suing over conditions of confinement involving double-celling, food quality, vermin, lack of hot water in cells, lack of privacy, illegal restrictions on property and visitation rights and infrequency of showers and laundry changes.

On July 21, the advocates sought a freeze on double-celling, which is putting two prisoners on bunks in a single 10-by-4-foot cell. The inmates share a toilet, sink and shelf. The court later ordered a rollback of the 1,798 prisoners double-celled to the July 21 number of 1,742. The administration had planned to double-cell all its new prisoners, said Charles Bishop, an attorney with the office.

Built in 1852, San Quentin now holds nearly 3,500 felons, 800 over capacity.

Phil Guthrie, CDC spokesman, told the press at the time that the rollback means a freeze on sending people to San Quentin. "We are rapidly running out of space to put people," he said.

The state prison population is growing by a net 100 convicts a week, already 25 percent over capacity. The 32,000 prisoners now in state prisons will be joined by 28,000 more by 1988, Guthrie predicted.

'A dog will get more floor space at the SPCA than a man at San Quentin.'

Dorsey Nunn,
Former San Quentin inmate

San Quentin has been locked down since a riot on June 19. Called a race riot — there are several racial gangs in San Quentin — it was caused by overcrowding, according to Craig Hainey, a UC Santa Cruz professor who has researched prisons around the country. He said San Quentin has "as horrible an overcrowding problem as any I've ever seen in prisons.

"Imagine being given a 30-year sentence locked in your bathroom and somebody else is sentenced to live with you," Hainey said.

Nunn prefers to compare life in prison with life in a dog kennel. "A dog will get more floor space at the SPCA than a man at San Quentin," he said.

Twelve days before the advocates' suit, on July 9, 62 prisoners seeking more exercise time refused to leave the exercise yard when it was time to move indoors. They didn't get their wish.

Instead, they got buckshot, ricocheted off the ground, into their legs.

"These men weren't making any big demand," said Nunn. "They didn't ask for earlier paroles or better wages or to become president of the United States. They just wanted more exercise time."

The scores of female guards at San Quentin are another sore point among inmates. Female guards are sometimes present at strip searches at the all-male facility, they supervise men at their showers and, in routine cell checks, female guards can see men on their toilets. Also, from gun towers, the women can see directly into showers and cells.

Satris' office has sued to protect the men's right to privacy but CDC has argued alternately that prisoners have no privacy rights, and even if they do, female guards don't watch them.

Prisoners' families and friends were affected this year by a new work-time credit law called "one-for-one," which allows prisoners to shorten their terms by a day for each day they work. At first, this was touted as a liberalization of policy.

But critics noted the new law also allows officials to add more days to the sentences of those who refuse or are unable to work. Even those with disabilities and those able and willing to work, but for whom no jobs are available, could be penalized.

Also, the prisoner who won't work can lose visitation hours, now a maximum of three hours a day, 15 times a month.

But Satris' office won a court order last month halting implementation of the "work-incentive program" (prisoners call it WIP) because San Quentin's warden had illegally implemented the new policy without prior approval of the Office of Administrative Law.

The new law is part of a nationwide trend pushed by U.S. Chief Justice Warren Burger to put prisoners to work for private industry, said Naneen Karraker of National Moratorium on Prison Construction. And a recent RAND Corporation study by Peter Greenwood found businesses could profit by building prisons and contracting with the state for inmate labor.

"Proposing inmate labor as an improvement conceals the real function of prisons, which is punishment and control, not rehabilitation," Karraker said.

Private enterprise may help the state cut prison costs, but it won't help prisoners prepare for the world outside, she said.

Photos by Darrin Zuelow

Dorsey Nunn, a free man now, makes many forays back into prison to help former inmates.

Changing the lives of those left inside

"Here I am, with no authority, calling public defenders, judges and assistant DAs," said SF State student Jennifer Kellogg.

With a double major in sociology and women's studies, Kellogg, 21, volunteered six weeks ago to the Bay Area Women's Resource Center.

Besides taking calls, making referrals and receiving visitors to the office — "I'm getting to know the regulars." — Kellogg has toured Skid Row with staff members.

"I had a lot of biases and prejudices and they're all getting shot down. It's great. Those people accept you for who you are."

Kellogg credits the SF State Women's Center and Carolyn McCall's class on incarceration of women with opening her eyes.

"If I hadn't taken Carol's class or been to the panel on inmates (See Phoenix, Sept. 23, 1982), I'd probably still think 'Oh, those people are all a bunch of criminals, it's their fault they're in prison.' "

Volunteers are an essential part of a wide range of services provided for inmates and their families. The following list presents just a few of these agencies in the Bay Area.

Some offer college credits, internships and some fulfill a community service sentence, given through Project 20, in lieu of paying traffic tickets.

● American Friends Service Committee, 1251 Second Ave., 681-6750, is a prisoners' advocate with community and government agencies. Ask for its eight-page listing, "Getting It Out: Prisoner Aid Organizations."

● Bay Area Women's Resource Center, 318 Leavenworth St., 474-2400, offers training and job-finding, counseling and support for women ex-offenders.

● Centerforce/Friends Outside (456-9980) has a dozen visiting centers in the state near major prisons and jails for prisoners' families and friends, (including The House, outside San Quentin, 456-4200; Pleasanton Children's Center at the federal prison there, 846-6070; and San Francisco Center, 140 Church St., 863-5100.

● Delancey Street Foundation, 2563 Divisadero, 563-5326, has a residential and vocational program for ex-offenders including substance abusers, with prerelease visits and isolation requirements upon joining.

● National Moratorium on Prison Construction, 1251 Second Ave., 731-3300, of the Unitarian Universalist Service Committee, advocates alternatives to incarceration, such as victim-restitution and community service, and pushes for legislative changes.

● M-2 Sponsors, 1260 A St., Hayward, 886-3117, gives prerelease visits to set up community sponsors for prisoners needing job and housing aid.

● Rebound, at SF State, HLL 367B, 469-1585, serves ex-inmates on campus.

● Prison MATCH, 760 Market St., 956-5651, offers daycare for visitors at the Pleasanton FCI and family support services.

● Prisoners Services, San Francisco Sheriff's Department, 861-2791, gives reentry assistance to county jail inmates who apply to a caseworker while in custody.

● Prisoners' Union, Local No. 9, 1315 18th St., 648-2880, provides referrals and self-help information.

● Prison Law Office, 44 Main St., San Quentin, 457-9144, offers free civil legal aid to San Quentin prisoners only.

— S.G.